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THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

THE Freedmen's Bureau is, no doubt, one of the best-abused institutions which the Government has established. That it is an admirable charity which will reflect almost as much honor on our Government, in future ages, as the repression of the Rebellion, is beyond question; that it is a positive necessity to protect the ignorant and dependent negro from the greed and craft of those Southern whites who desire to turn him back into money, as before, is equally certain. As to the management of the institution, upon the whole it is to be greatly commended. The name of that good and gallant soldier, Major-General O. O. HOWARD, is guarantee enough to those of the Army who know him, that whatever he undertakes to superintend will be well done; and the advocates of the Bureau cannot be sufficiently grateful to the appointing power which placed him at the head of this important system. And, in fact, we find that the affairs of the Bureau have hitherto been managed with extraordinary zeal and fidelity all through its ramifications. There have been, of course, some very great mistakes, but still greater ones were to have been expected from a new and untried enterprise of so vast magnitude. We might as well declare our war no success because of its unparalleled mistakes at the outset. Young as it is, it will be generally conceded that the Freedmen's Bureau already deals more fairly and better with the relations of master and slave than the old and practised institution which it superseded, that of "slavery." It should seem, therefore, that the former supporters of the now lifeless system should be the heartiest to concede success to General HOWARD's system. But, on the contrary, it is precisely those who regret most the fall of slavery who complain most vigorously of the Freedmen's Bureau.

For example, Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS, whose gallant services in LEE's Army were rewarded so suddenly by the people of Mississippi that they nominated him for Governor while he was yet "unpardoned," and elected him, too, almost before the PRESIDENT, hearing of the certainty of that choice, could hurry down a "pardon," so that a "pardoned" insurgent might be the one elected—declares that the Bureau makes negroes "idlers and vagrants." Since he was at once recognized by the PRESIDENT as Governor, while the State was under military rule, it would seem that he ought to have been a man willing to support the Government and its institutions. But he calls the Freedmen's Bureau a "black incubus," and says:

Four years of cruel war, conducted on principles of vandalism disgraceful to the civilization of the age, was scarcely more blighting and destructive to the homes of the white man, and impoverishing and degrading to the negro, than has resulted in the last six or eight months from the administration of this black incubus. Many of the officers connected with that Bureau are gentlemen of honor and integrity, but they seem incapable of protecting the rights and property of the white man against the villanies of the vile and villains with whom they are associated. How long this hideous curse, permitted of Heaven, is to be allowed to rule and ruin our happy people, I regret it is not in my power to give any assurance further than can be

gathered from the public and private declarations of President JOHNSON.

Lest, however, a wrong influence should be drawn from the position of General HUMPHREYS and his friendly relations with the PRESIDENT, it must be noticed that he is one of those we spoke of as regretting the downfall of slavery, and hence an unfair judge of the Freedmen's Bureau. In that same official message he declared that "the people of Mississippi 'have abolished the institution of slavery' (which is news to most people), 'under the pressure of Federal bayonets, urged on by the misdirected sympathies of 'the world in behalf of the enslaved African.' After that, one is not surprised to find the assertion that our brave and humane soldier-boys 'conducted a 'cruel war upon principles of vandalism disgraceful to the civilization of the age.' Is it of any importance that a man who thinks our war was 'impoverishing and degrading to the negro'—so absurd a conclusion—also pronounces the Freedmen's Bureau 'this black incubus,' and, again, 'a hideous curse, 'permitted of heaven,' a part of whose acts at least are, 'villanies of the vile and villains?'"

Our object in citing this case is not to reflect at all upon the sentiments of Governor HUMPHREYS. On the contrary we regard him as one of the best of those to whom the PRESIDENT has committed the rule of the South. But he evidently is misled in politics by supposing that, because Mr. JOHNSON continues to be a "States' Rights man," notwithstanding the war, that the old theories of the South are correct. Hence he declares, as we have seen, that "the people of 'Mississippi have abolished the institution of slavery.' Of course, then, he and all like him must regard the action of the Freedmen's Bureau as an unwarrantable interference with 'the rights of Mississippi.' General HUMPHREYS is a good type of those to whom the task of "reconstructing" the Union has now been entirely committed by the PRESIDENT. And it is with all such men that the Freedmen's Bureau has to operate. What wonder, then, that it finds difficulties and obstacles? Thinking over this fact, which is not always obvious, and the other great difficulty, which is sufficiently palpable, the ignorant, weak, dependent class of slaves, millions of whom it has to provide for—surely we shall not accuse it of failing to do its work well.

Congress, at all events, as the truly representative body of the people of the United States, has lately set the seal of popular approbation on the Bureau, by enlarging its functions, its means, and its purpose, and so rewarding its past endeavor. Mr. TRUMBULL's bill (which has gone through the Senate by the very remarkable vote of 37 to 10) was entitled "A bill to 'enlarge the powers' of the Freedmen's Bureau. Let us give a brief analysis of its provisions. First, the old act establishing the Bureau is to continue in force; and the PRESIDENT is to divide the country containing the refugees and freedmen into districts, not exceeding twelve in number, and each district shall have a commissioner, or two, who may, however, be detailed from the army. Second, the commissioner, General HOWARD, is to divide each district into sub-districts, with the proper agents and clerks therein. Military jurisdiction shall extend over all these agents and employees. Third, the Secretary of War shall issue such supplies of provisions, clothing, fuel, medical stores and transportation, and such other aid as suffering refugees and freedmen may need. Fourth, the PRESIDENT is authorized to reserve unoccupied lands in Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas, not exceeding three millions of acres of good land, to be allotted

to the freedmen, by the commissioner, in parcels not exceeding forty acres each, for specified times, at rents based upon the valuation of the land. These lots can be purchased by the occupants. Fifth, the occupants of the sea islands, who were settled thereon by General SHERMAN, when that officer captured Savannah, are confirmed in their possessions for three years from the date of his settlement of them, i. e., until January 16, 1868. Sixth, the Commissioner shall purchase such lands within the districts as may be required for the dependent refugees or freedmen, and cause asylums and schools to be built, after Congressional appropriations for this purpose, and he may also sell such land and other property in the manner prescribed. Seventh, wherever the rights or immunities of whites are wrongfully withheld from the negroes, and wherever the state codes violate the national laws on the subject of freedmen, the PRESIDENT is to extend military protection and jurisdiction over such cases, through the Commissioner. Finally, whoever attempts to subject to slavery or involuntary servitude any person, except in punishment of a crime whereof he is duly convicted, or to deprive him of any civil right secured to white persons, or to punish him with a punishment to which white persons are not liable, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. The Bureau is to have jurisdiction of these offences, but never "in any State after it shall have been fully 'restored in all its constitutional relations to the 'United States, and the courts of the State and of 'the United States within the same are not disturbed 'or stopped in the peaceable course of justice.'"

The bill, whose main provisions are thus detailed, while by no means perfect in itself, is, nevertheless, obviously an honor to American legislation. It may be objected that the charity proposed is of rather an inexpensive type, and that it proposes to reimburse itself as far as possible from the rent of lands to freedmen, and their ultimate sale. But it is the best we can do in the present state of our finances, and is really an act of commendable liberality to the poor. Let us suppose, for a moment, that no such bill had been proposed; that the counsels of those politicians who oppose it had prevailed. What would have been the record? It would have read in history that the United States freed the degraded race which a portion of its people had been holding in slavery, and then left them—millions in number—to the mercy of those in whose despite they had been freed, poor, friendless, without work, without land, prevented by cunningly-devised negro codes and apprentice codes from making good contracts, from owning land, or seeking the career befitting freedmen. The world would have cried out that it was better to leave them in slavery than to have deserted them in this way.

But our Congress does more. It obviates any possible objections to the new bill. The "reconstructed" Governors declare the "hideous curse" of the Freedmen's Bureau makes the negroes idlers and vagrants. The New York Herald responds that "this thing is 'an excrescence,' and 'aggravates the prevalence of 'laziness and vagrancy among the liberated blacks.' On the contrary, the allotment of lands is only to be made in consideration of a rent to be returned, and land always sold for its assessed value. The supplies and aid to be issued are to come under the order of the Secretary of War, and are expressly limited to the 'temporary' shelter and supply of 'destitute and 'suffering refugees and freedmen, and their wives and 'children.' Less could not have been done. Labor is thus to be offered to the strong, with an incentive

which shall make it a pleasure, not, as before, a pain. Temporary charity is for the suffering and destitute, whom we ourselves have taken from the masters who might have protected them. Again, the Bureau is made to conform to the general idea of "reconstruction" entertained by the Government, by making all the appointments, directly or indirectly, depend on the PRESIDENT, through the Commissioner. And even the supplies for the suffering are to be furnished by direction of the Secretary of War. Should General HOWARD remain as Commissioner, we shall have still another guarantee of faithful discharge of the duties of the Bureau by an officer in general public favor.

The suggestions made by General GRANT are also to be carried out by this bill. The distinguished Lieutenant-General, in adding his indorsement to the institution established by the Administration, pointed out that the Bureau should be put more directly under the control of the Army. This is to be done, as we have seen, by allowing the district assistant-commissioners, to be directly detailed from the army, so that the military power will have control. So much has been done in reference to the advice of the Lieutenant-General, whose moderation in the treatment of the late insurgents is well known. This latter plan, also, considerably reduces the item of expense. This item is an absolute trifle at any rate, compared with the magnitude of the result aimed at—the raising of three millions of people from ignorance, dependance, degradation and slavery, to education, self-support, self-respect, and capacity for citizenship. But even this trifle is to be reduced, first, as we have shown by the rental and sale of lands now unoccupied and unproductive, and, secondly, by the detailing of army officers to the duties of the Bureau.

At last, the bill of Mr. WILSON, which provides for the National defence by establishing a uniform Militia, and organizing an active Volunteer Militia throughout the country, has been introduced into the Senate. Although the bill repeals the two previous acts of 1792 and 1863 in its outset, yet it contains all that is important in those earlier measures. It enrolls in the Militia all able-bodied citizens between 20 and 45. It exempts the usual classes, from the Vice-President (if there were one) down to the post-riders, stage-drivers, Quakers and Shakers, and other ordinary exemptions. But one of the most important provisions is that which appoints a Bureau of Militia in the War Department, whose chief shall have the rank and pay of colonel of cavalry, and who shall make the rules for enrolling, organizing, arming and equipping the Militia, and prescribe rules for their discipline and superintendence, and for the distribution and care of arms and equipments. Besides, provision is made for the appointment of one Adjutant General of Militia in each State, who shall distribute orders, attend reviews, and make up all the reports and returns required. The bill of Senator WILSON, which is set forth at length under our Congressional record, is, like the same gentleman's army bill, moderate and conservative. It will create some disappointment, but, perhaps, on the whole, a pleasant disappointment, on account of the Volunteer system on which it greatly relies. But the bill has been made the subject of a full twelvemonth's deliberation.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL, under date of December 27th, orders four companies of the Fourteenth U. S. infantry, (including the two remaining companies of the First Battalion), to be selected by the commanding officer Presidio of San Francisco, to proceed on the next Wilmington steamer to Drum Barracks, en route to Arizona. Colonel WALLEN is directed, in designating the companies of the Third Battalion, to exclude, as far as possible, those companies whose officers form part of the General Court Martial ordered to convene at the Presidio on the 29th of December. The following is the detail of the court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Captain Second U. S. Artillery; Captains W. H. BROWN, Third Battalion, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; G. L. CHOIST, Third Battalion, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and H. DE B. CLAY, Third Battalion, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenants S. B. MCINTIRE, Second U. S. Artillery, and E. BURGOYNE, Third Battalion, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant M. H. HEUER, Second U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant H. J. RIPLEY, Adjutant, Third Battalion, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, Judge Advocate.

COMPANY B, Sixth U. S. Infantry, is at Pos. Alkali Nebraska Territory.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. WILSON has followed his bill, for the reorganization of the standing Army, with a companion act, providing for the national defence by establishing a uniform Militia, and organizing an active Volunteer Militia throughout the United States.

Section one repeals the act of May 8, 1792, and March 2, 1863. Section two declares, that all able-bodied citizens, or those who have declared their intention to become citizens, between twenty and forty years of age, shall be enrolled in the Militia.

Section three exempts from Militia duty the Vice-President of the United States, the judicial and executive officers of the Government, members of both houses of Congress and their officers, Custom House officers and clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots, marines actually employed in sea service, officers who have served three years in the Army or Navy, or in the Militia of any State, soldiers in the Army and seamen in the Navy of the United States, all artificers and workmen in armories, postmasters, assistant postmasters and clerks, post riders, post officers, and stage drivers employed in care or conveyance of the United States mail, ferrymen of any ferry on a post road, telegraph operators when employed as such, Quakers and Shakers, and all who are or may be hereafter exempted by State law.

Section four prohibits the enrollment of idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers or criminals, and if convicted of crime after enrollment to be stricken from the rolls.

Section five creates a Bureau of Militia in the War Department, which shall have the execution of this and all other laws respecting the Militia.

Section six provides that the chief officers of the bureau shall be appointed by the PRESIDENT, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall have rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry, and shall make provisions for enrolling, organizing, arming and equipping the Militia as nearly as possible in the same manner as the Regular Army; prescribe rules for discipline, superintendence, distribution and care of arms, equipments, etc., and shall furnish the Secretary of War with a special abstract of the annual returns of the Militia, which shall be laid before Congress on or before February 1, in each year.

Section seven provides for the appointment and classification of the clerks of the Bureau of Militia.

Section eight provides for the appointment of one Adjutant-General of Militia in each State, who shall distribute orders, attend reviews, furnish blank forms of returns required, and explain them when necessary; receive returns of Militia throughout the State, report condition of arms, equipments, &c., and make returns to the Adjutant-General of Militia of the United States annually, before the 1st of November.

Section nine provides that the Militia, when called out by the PRESIDENT, shall have the same pay, rations and emoluments, and if killed or wounded in the line of duty, to have the same pension, to them, their widows or children, as is provided by law for officers and soldiers of the United States Army of like grades.

Section ten directs the organization in each State of one regiment of active Volunteer Militia in each Congressional district, one in each Territory, and one in the District of Columbia.

Section eleven provides that the members of the Volunteer Militia shall be citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intentions to become such, between twenty-one and thirty-five years of age, and residents of the State or district in which they are enrolled.

Section twelve—The Volunteer Militia are to be enrolled for six years or during the war if declared within that period; and those who serve faithfully and continuously for six years or during war, to receive an honorable discharge from the Adjutant-General of Militia, under seal of the War Department, which shall exempt them from further military duty.

Section thirteen provides that the Volunteer Militia shall be an infantry force, and prescribes its organization, which is the same as Volunteer infantry during the war.

Section fourteen provides that the officers shall be appointed by Governors of States, and by the PRESIDENT in the District of Columbia, and shall be selected from persons who have been examined by a military board appointed by the same authorities. Regimental commanders are to appoint their own non-commissioned officers.

Section fifteen requires of each officer and soldier of the Volunteer Militia the usual oath declaring that he has never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or in any way given aid or comfort to its enemies.

Section sixteen provides that the War Department shall furnish the Volunteer Militia force with arms, equipments, tents and camp equipage, and that each officer and soldier shall receive two dollars for each day's military duty, provided that the total shall not exceed ten dollars per annum.

Section seventeen provides for the government of the Militia by the respective commanders in accordance with the Army Regulations.

Section eighteen punishes by fine militiamen who are absent without valid excuse from any meeting, muster or parade after receiving at least three days' notice.

The last section provides that the PRESIDENT may order the whole or any part of the Volunteer Militia into the service of the United States during insurrection, rebellion, foreign war or obstruction of the laws, too strong for the civil authorities to overcome, or upon apprehension of either. And any member who shall fail to appear, without valid excuse, may be tried by court-martial for desertion.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee, who will, doubtless, soon report it for the action of Congress.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets, and to raise the standard of admission to the Military Academy. It authorizes the PRESIDENT to appoint two additional cadets for each State represented in Congress, and seventy-five who shall be selected from sons of officers or privates who have died in the military service of the United States, apportioned to the several States according to the number of troops furnished during the war. It also requires for admission, after July 1867, examination in spelling, reading, writing, grammar, political and physical geography of the United States, United States history and arithmetic. Algebra and geometry are stricken out.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered a bill to promote military education, which was referred to the Military Committee. It provides that, for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States, the PRESIDENT may, upon the application of an established college or university within the United States, with sufficient capacity to educate at one time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the Army to act as president or superintendent of such college or university. The number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and shall be apportioned through the United States, as far as practicable, according to population, and shall be governed by general rules, to be prescribed from time to time by the PRESIDENT.

The bill restricting the fees for collecting the claims of soldiers to ten dollars each was passed, with an amendment making it applicable only to the claims of soldiers, and one excepting cases in which the accounting officer shall certify that the services rendered are worth more than ten dollars. A resolution was adopted by the Senate calling upon the PRESIDENT for a copy of the report of General

SHERMAN of his observations in the States within his department, in his recent tour of inspection.

A RESOLUTION giving the thanks of Congress to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT and his officers and men, for gallant conduct in the engagement in Mobile bay, August 5, 1864, was adopted unanimously. The memorial of the Iowa Legislature, in favor of the equalization of bounties, and the petition of men in the Signal corps, asking for discharge from the service, were referred to the Military Committee.

The chief military event in the House of Representatives during the week appears to have been the visit of Major-General SHERMAN, who was conducted to the speaker's stand amid general applause both on the floor and in the galleries, the House unanimously voting a recess of five minutes to receive him. In response to a brief introduction from Speaker COLIFAX, which was followed by enthusiastic cheers, General SHERMAN spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I am more accustomed to cheering, such as has been given by you, than to pitching my voice to reach all parts of this room, which I never entered before save in those galleries. I can simply say I thank you from my heart for the reception you have given me. I hope I may continue to deserve the good wishes you express, and I shall endeavor to do all I can to that end." The Speaker then introduced to General SHERMAN the members who thronged around him. The five minutes' recess having expired, the House resumed its business.

The only business relating to the Army transacted by the House was the reference to the Military Committee of a bill granting bounties to those who entered the service in 1861 and 1862 to put down the Rebellion, and a message from the PRESIDENT, submitting a report from the Provost-Marshal-General relative to the enlistment of one hundred days' men and the orders connected therewith.

Another message from the PRESIDENT, in answer to a resolution asking for information in regard to the surrender of the pirate vessel *Shenandoah*, and enclosing a report thereon from the Acting Secretary of State, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill to amend the act for the relief of seamen and others with amendments, one of which guards against payment for costs which have accrued through the negligence or want of will or fraud of the officer making the application.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill providing for the better organization of the Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A petition of the officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh regiment of New York Volunteers, asking that said regiment be included in the schedule of those regiments deserving and entitled to receive bounties from the Government, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; a bill giving pensions to certain soldiers in the war with Great Britain in 1812, giving them \$8 per month from the 1st of April, 1864, was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of PAUL S. FORBES, asking relief from a contract for building a war vessel, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. FORBES, it will be remembered, is the contractor for the building of the *Algonquin*, the machinery for which was designed by Mr. DICKERSON.

The chief attention of Congress is still devoted to the question of reconstruction, which has been actively discussed during the week, resulting finally in the passage of the constitutional amendment changing the basis of representation in Congress.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL orders, under date of Dec. 19, 1865, that, "Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and in consideration of his former faithful service, Private JAMES JOYCE, of Company G, Ninth infantry, a deserter, is restored to duty without trial, on condition that he makes good the time lost, and the expenses incurred by his desertion. Agreeably to instructions from Division Headquarters, Private WILLIAM WILSON, of Company A, Ninth U. S. infantry, will be sent, in charge of a reliable non-commissioned officer, to Fort Vancouver, and delivered to such parties as may be designated by the Commanding Officer Department of the Columbia."

UNDER date of December 31st, Major-General Canby gives leave of absence for twenty days, with recommendation to the Major-General commanding Military Division of the Gulf, for an extension of ten days, to Captain and Brevet Major Julius Lovell, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, Acting-Assistant-Inspector-General at Headquarters Department of Louisiana. Upon the expiration of his leave, Brevet Major Lovell will proceed, without delay, to his place of residence, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 106, current series, from the War Department, and thence report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, his services being no longer required by the Government.

THE ARMY.

THE Quartermaster-General has decided that property used during the war for military purposes cannot justly form the basis of a claim against the Government. A decision has just been made in a case at Winchester, Va. A blacksmith shop and tools, belonging to a loyal citizen, had been used by order of the General commanding, who gave them vouchers in acknowledgement. It is believed that this decision will be applied to all similar cases in the Southern States, even where the claimant is a loyal man. The decision referred to is as follows: "Winchester was a hostile town, captured from an enemy who did not surrender on terms, but were driven out by force of arms; every thing in it was prize of war; as at Atlanta and Charleston, buildings were occupied for shelter of troops, and for sick and wounded soldiers. It does not appear that the Military Department should order payment of any rents under such circumstances."

THE Philadelphia papers give extended accounts of a lecture recently delivered by Prof. R. E. ROGERS, of the University of Pennsylvania, in the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Many hours of care and toil had been given to the preparation of models for the practical illustration of the prominent forces and operations of nature. The stage was covered with these models, and the varied groupings of the machinery had a picturesque appearance from the auditorium. After many novel and pleasing experiments, illustrative of the immutable laws governing the forces of nature, the lecturer would have concluded his discourse, had not the unanimous voice of the audience requested its extension, and at about 11 o'clock the vast assembly dispersed.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from Colonel BROWN, one of the agents for Kansas, stating that the three scouting parties he had recently sent out from the Republican Fork of the Pawnee River returned to that point on the 18th of January. One of the parties was attacked at the crossing of the Blackwater by a body of Indians, numbering about two hundred. There was no loss on either side, but the Indians succeeded in carrying off some two or three head of cattle. The Pawnee company ran into another band, and captured stock, robes, etc. Colonel BROWN also states that the weather is intensely cold in that region, and the snow very deep on the Republican Fork. Indians are reported by Colonel BROWN to be in that vicinity, probably Sioux, as that is their hunting ground.

COMPANY G, First artillery, has been ordered from Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, to Fort Knox, Maine. Companies M and D have arrived from Texas, and have taken post at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. By sentence of court-martial, Lieutenant FRANK J. REYNOLDS, First artillery, has been dismissed the service for absence without leave. Company B, Captain ELDER, has been relieved from Fort Hamilton and ordered to Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor. The following are the stations of the companies: Company A, Fort Wadsworth (ordered to Fort Trumbull); B, Fort Wadsworth; C, Fort Lafayette; D, Fort Hamilton; E, Fort Wadsworth; F, Fort Trumbull; G, Fort Knox; H, Fort Schuyler; I, Texas; K, Texas; L, Fort Schuyler; M, Fort Hamilton.

By order of Major-General McDOWELL, commanding Department of California, Companies A and M, Second U. S. artillery, having been designated as light batteries in General Orders, No. 128, from the War Department, will, with Major HARVEY A. ALLEN, same regiment, take post at the Presidio of San Francisco. The regimental commander will make such transfers as will reorganize these companies as they were previous to their being dismounted, and report the transfers made to Department Headquarters, that the necessary orders for the movement of officers and men may be given. The Companies of the Second artillery at Benicia Barracks will repair to the Presidio, to be sent thence to replace Companies A and M, now stationed at Fort Point and New San Diego.

THE Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers were received at Boston, on the 27th of January, with great demonstrations of respect. The route traversed by the escort and Veterans included State, Washington, Boylston, Arlington and Beacon streets to the State House, where the colors of the Twenty-fourth were placed in the custody of the Governor of the Commonwealth, to be preserved along with those of other Massachusetts regiments. A large crowd assembled at the State House, to witness the reception of the flags by Governor BULLOCK. He was accompanied by Adjutant-General SCHOUER and staff. On receiving the colors, the Governor spoke of the distinguished services of the regiment, and thanked them in the name of the State.

MAJOR-General AVEUR directs that hereafter there will be two recitations weekly by officers and non-commissioned officers of each company of artillery stationed in the Department of Washington; for officers on Mondays and

Thursdays, and for non-commissioned officers on Tuesdays and Fridays. The subjects of study will be designated by Brevet Colonel A. P. HOWE, Major Fourth United States artillery, to whom weekly reports will be made, on blanks to be furnished by him, by the senior officer of artillery at each post. The necessary text-books will be furnished from the office of the Inspector of Artillery, on application to Brevet Colonel HOWE, Major Fourth United States artillery.

A TELEGRAM from Cairo, Ill., dated January 23d, says: "The Sixth United States colored cavalry, of General BRISBIN's command, under General J. F. WADE, has been sent from Helena to Duvall's Bluff, Ark. General BRISBIN has been assigned to command at Pine Bluff. No mutiny, as reported in the Northern papers, occurred in the Sixth United States colored cavalry. The whole story was a canard. The Twelfth Iowa has passed here, en route home. The regiment numbers about 500 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel NEE."

MAJOR-General JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon-General United States Army, is forwarding copies of Circular No. 6, from that office, to Senators and members of Congress. A letter accompanies each circular, inviting attention to the immense scientific value and importance of the statistical data described in the circular, and soliciting favorable consideration of an application, which will be made during the present session of Congress, for an appropriation for the publication of the first volumes of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion.

MAJOR-General THOMAS notifies GUILD & SMITH, attorneys for one JOHN ALLEN, of Smith county, Tenn., that they must at once cause a suit they have commenced against JAMES S. BURHAM, late captain First Tennessee mounted infantry, for rent for ALLEN's farm while that farm was under the control of the United States as abandoned property, to be discontinued and dismissed forever, or both client and counsel will be arrested and tried by a military commission for violating General Orders No. 29, General THOMAS's headquarters.

In order to fill existing vacancies in the Regular service of the United States Army by equal apportionment among the States that have been loyal, Members of Congress, in conformity with Secretary STANTON's circular letter, have nominated candidates having the necessary qualifications as prescribed specially in such cases for appointments as first and second lieutenants. A board, consisting of several prominent officers of the Regular Army, has been appointed for the examination of all candidates proposed in the manual, tactics, etc.

THE Quartermaster-General continues his instructions to the Paymaster-General stopping the pay of officers of the Army until they render to the Quartermaster-General's Office the returns and accounts required of them by law and regulations. The pay of several hundred have thus been stopped in the last fortnight, embracing all grades, from colonel to adjutant, of organizations representing nearly every loyal State in the Union. The largest proportion are of New York regiments, chiefly Germans.

THE 147th Illinois infantry left Savannah on the 23d of January for Springfield, to be mustered out. The 150th Illinois infantry left Atlanta for Springfield on the 18th of January, to be mustered out. The 149th Illinois infantry, stationed at Atlanta, has been ordered mustered out. The Thirteenth Connecticut infantry battalion, Captain BECKWITH, garrisons Atlanta. The Ninetieth New York veterans arrived at Savannah on the 22d of January, en route to New York, to be mustered out.

THE Quartermaster-General has issued the following order: "Officers on duty in the several Military Departments are hereby instructed that General Orders No. 77, from this office, dated December 15th, 1865, are not to be so construed as to authorize the seizure of animals which being branded 'C. S.' are not shown to have ever been in possession of the United States, or to have been included in any surrender of the Rebel Armies."

It should be generally known that soldiers who have lost limbs in the service of the United States are entitled to artificial substitutes, that can be procured upon the presentation of evidence of honorable discharge, and that the wound causing the loss of limb was received in service. They are furnished free of charge, and do not affect any pension or bounty claim the soldier may have against the Government.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has approved the finding and sentence of the military commission which tried JAMES S. ROBERTS, of Yazoo County, Miss., for the killing of a colored soldier, on or about the 18th of October last, and he is to be hung on Friday, January 26th. General OSTERHAUS is charged with the execution of the order.

On the recommendation of his battalion and company commanders, Sergeant JAMES R. SCARFE, of company A, Third battalion, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, in the Department of California, has been restored to duty by Major-

General McDOWELL, without trial, and relieved from the charge of desertion made against him.

UNDER orders from the Quartermaster-General, officers of his department are engaged in gathering together the remains of the Union dead, scattered in different burial grounds in the Department of Washington, with the view of interring them in the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Cemetery at Arlington Heights.

THE following sentence has been turned over to the Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia, for execution: Sergeant GEORGE READER, Company H, Fourth U. S. artillery, tried for mutiny and sentenced to be confined at hard labor at Fort Whipple, for a period of six months and to be reduced to the ranks.

MAJOR-General HALLECK has issued a general order directing the military posts in the harbor and vicinity of San Francisco to be detached from the District of California. The order materially reduces the importance of the Department of California, and relieves General McDOWELL of fully half of his duties.

IN accordance with instructions from the War Department, all horses and mules taken from the people in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, Virginia, which have been purchased by them, or which were left unserviceable by the United States Armies, will be returned, and no more seizures will be made.

It has been ascertained that individuals engaged in purchasing honorable discharges from soldiers dispose of the same to "conscripts," who evaded the draft by fleeing to Canada. The names of discharged soldiers, by means of a chemical process, are removed, and the names of the purchasers substituted.

THE Military Commission appointed by the War Department to investigate the facts concerning the enlistment by Massachusetts agents, of certain soldiers in Germany, have reported that the agreement entered into between the parties was honestly and faithfully carried out.

ORDERS from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, January 24th, discontinue Camp Chase, Ohio, as a rendezvous for returning troops, and Tod Barracks, Columbus, are to be used instead, for the accommodation of the few Ohio regiments yet to be discharged.

ELMIRA and Albany, N. Y., have been ordered broken up as rendezvous for returning troops, and the remaining four regiments of New York Volunteers, when ordered mustered out, will be sent for final payment to Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

ACCOUNTS from the Plains represent the cold as of the intensest character during the early and middle parts of January. A letter from Fort Union, New Mexico, speaks of many trains "snowed up," and large losses of cattle.

WITHIN the last six months sales have been made of Government property, under the direction of Colonel LUNINGTON, to the following amount: Buildings, \$45,023 85; fuel, \$1,827 87; manure, \$1,165 21; total, \$48,016 93.

SPECIAL orders issued from the War Department during the last week, direct the discharge of twenty-two soldiers of the volunteer force who had been in confinement in accordance with sentences of general court-martial.

UNDER orders from the Ordnance Department, ordnance depots at Nashville, Tennessee, Hilton Head, South Carolina, and the temporary depots north and west of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will be discontinued.

COMPANIES C and D of the Fifteenth Infantry have been ordered to rejoin the regiment in the Department of Alabama. Companies A and B of the Third Infantry have been ordered to report to General TERRY.

JOHN E. STOKER, formerly of the Fortieth Massachusetts regiment, has forwarded to the United States Treasury, one hundred and twenty-six dollars as conscience money, it having been overpaid him.

A RESOLUTION has been offered in the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting the Governor to collect the flags belonging to the different regiments from the State which served at any time during the war.

THE Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel CLAY, arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond on the 25th of January, en route for Philadelphia, to be mustered out.

THE Quartermaster-General and Commissary of Subsistence have directed the muster out of nine assistant-quartermasters and six commissaries of subsistence of Volunteers.

DURING the Rebellion, there were 932 hospital stewards of the Regular Army in the service, of which number 542 have been discharged, leaving 380 in the service.

ORDERS have been issued for the reduction of the clerical force of the Ordnance Department from 200 to 40, the reduction to take place on the 1st of February.

THE withdrawal of the military from the interior of Virginia having opened the floods of rancor toward loyal men and negroes, and causes of abuse having been reported

to headquarters, Major-General TERRY has found it necessary to clothe the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau with all the power and authority usually exercised by provost-marshals.

THERE are 10,270 bodies of Union soldiers interred in the National cemetery at Gettysburg and Antietam. 3,538 at Gettysburg, and 6,732 at Antietam.

THE First Iowa, Third Michigan, Tenth Iowa, Thirtieth Michigan, and Seventh Indiana cavalry have been ordered to be mustered out of service.

THE Secretary of War has not yet examined the voluminous documents relative to the awards for the arrest of the assassination conspirators.

THERE are 3,040 brevet nominations before the Senate for confirmation, not including brevet promotions to the rank of general officers.

THE Paymaster-General has detailed a paymaster to proceed to Charleston, S. C., to pay off the troops in that department.

FOR the 400 vacancies in the Regular Army there are over 6,000 applicants.

A DETACHMENT of the Fifth United States cavalry is en route to Texas.

SEA TERMS.

THE origin of some sea terms is very curious; thus, port bucklers derive their name from the bucklers of knights, which were formerly arranged along the sides of the ships in which they embarked; and the term yardarm is derived from the extremities of the yards, having, in the olden time, been armed with iron hooks. Gunwale is from gun-wall; bowsprit from bolt-sprit; combings from comings; kevel from revel, and davit from David. Captain THOMAS JAMES, who made a voyage to Hudson Bay in 1631, speaks of overlooking his tacks and shoots with other rigging of stress. He also says, he hoisted his antient, that is ensign, on the poop; and the King's colors, that is standard, at the main on a holiday. The word hurricane seems to have been of Carib or Indian origin, for Captain FERNANDO DE PORO, in a work on the Indies, addressed to CHARLES V, says:—"So, also, when the devil wishes to 'terrify them (the Indians), he promises them the 'hura-can,' which means tempest." Typhoon is, undoubtedly, Chinese. The Chinese have temples dedicated to the Tyfon, the god of which they call Ker-woo, the "typhoon mother," in allusion to its producing a gale from every point of the compass, and this mother gale with her numerous offspring, or union of gales, from the four quarters of heaven, makes conjointly a *teufung* or typhoon.

The origin of the term midshipman was as follows: The larger class of vessels of the old build had immensely high forecastles, quarterdecks and round houses, but no gangways, as now. There was, therefore, no means of going from the quarterdeck to the forecastle without descending into the waist; hence, messengers were necessary in order to save the Captain and the officer of the watch from the necessity of ever deserting their station. These messengers took the orders from the officer on the quarterdeck and carried them to the forecastle, and likewise brought the various reports from the officers stationed forward, to those in command abaft. Thence, from their station, these messengers were called "midship-men." It was from this class, and that of quartermasters, that the masters' mates were generally taken, as the contact into which they were generally thrown with their superior officers led to this distinction when their conduct was meritorious. The promotions from the class of midshipmen were much more numerous than from among the quartermasters; the former being necessarily selected from active young men, while the latter were taken from the thoroughbred old tars. The patronage invested in the Captains of ships of war gradually led to the introduction into these stations of young men of respectable families, who might, with a slight degree of interest, hope for speedy advancement.

Later, a set of youngsters were introduced into the service by what was called a King's Letter—these were called King's Letter Boys, and were but little relished by the rougher class of their associates, for having, as they termed it, "come in at the cabin windows instead of at the hawse holes." The midshipmen at first messed with the ship's company, having one or more tables given them on the lower deck according to their number; they, afterward, in some vessels, had the head of one of the tiers given them as a mess place, the quartermasters and boatswains' mates having the other. Those midshipmen or masters' mates in whom the Captain or officers took an interest were occasionally invited to their table, and, in process of time, the custom became general.

The term grog, as is well known, was derived from the rough "grogan" coat, or cloak, in which Admiral EDWARD VERNON, of the British Navy, was accustomed to walk the deck in bad weather. Admiral VERNON, while in command of the West India station, and when extremely

popular, on account of his reduction of Porto Bello in 1742, with six men-of-war only, introduced this mixture of rum and water. The new beverage proved extremely popular, and was named, by the men, "grog," in honor of the Admiral. A song, written on board the *Burford*, VERNON's flag ship, by Dr. TROTTER, in 1781, in commendation of the origin of grog, has been preserved. It ends as follows:

The sacred robe which VERNON wore,
Was drenched within the same,
And hence his virtues guard our shore,
And "grog" derives its name.

As the advent of grog was welcomed with jovial ditty, so its departure from our Navy was lamented with melancholy music; as in the following "Farewell to Grog," which was rife at the time the use of this time-honored beverage was forbidden by an act of Congress:

FAREWELL TO GROG IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Wardroom of the U. S. S. — Time—August 31, 1862.

(Officer Sings.)

Oh, messmates, pass the bottle round,
Our time is short, remember;
For our grog must stop, and our spirits drop,
On the first day of September.

Farewell, Old Rye! 'tis a sad, sad word—
But, alas! it must be spoken;
The ruby cup must be given up,
And the demijohn be broken!

Yet memory oft will backward turn
And dwell with fondness partial,
On the days when gin was not a sin,
Nor cocktails brought courts-martial.

Jack's happy days will soon be past,
To return again, oh, never,
For they've raised his pay, five cents a day,
But stopped his grog forever.

(The boatswain's mate pipes: "All hands splice the main brace.")

All hands to splice the main brace call,
But splice it now in sorrow,
For the spirit-room key will be laid away
Forever, on to-morrow.

The title "Post Captain" originated in the British Navy in 1747, when the rank of Captain was first defined. Those Captains who commanded "Post Ships," or what, in the Royal Navy, are now called "Rated Ships," took rank, if of three years' standing, with Army-Colonels, and until the year 1824 the Navy list described them as "Post Captains." The prefix "Post" then disappeared, but without any order in council or warrant being issued. Commissions have never been issued, either in the Royal or the United States Navy, to "Post" Captains. The term has been in use, however, in our Navy to designate Captains commanding frigates or large vessels over commanders commanding vessels of smaller size, who, in ordinary conversation, are styled Captains. Since the days of VAN TROMP, the Dutch Admiral, the pennant has been the distinguishing mark of ships of war, commanded by an officer under the rank of a Commodore or Admiral. The pennant originated in the response made by the English Admiral to VAN TROMP's insolent display of a broom at his masthead, as indicative of his intention to sweep the English from the sea. The Englishman, in return, hoisted a horsewhip as signification of his intention to chastise the Dutchman. The pennant which symbolized the horsewhip was thenceforth adopted as the distinguishing mark of a "flag officer."

The origin of the name of our turreted iron-clads is thus given by the inventor:

NEW YORK, January 20, 1862.

SIR:—In accordance with your request, I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Greenpoint. The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces. The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a secure monitor to those leaders. But there are other leaders who will also be startled and admonished by the booming of the guns from the impregnable iron turret. Downing street will hardly view with indifference this last Yankee notion—this monitor. To the Lords of the Admiralty the new craft will be a monitor, suggesting doubts as to the propriety of completing those four steel-clad ships at three and a half millions apiece. On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery Monitor.

Your obedient servant,

J. ERICSSON.

GUSTAVUS V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

THE following is from an official despatch from Nice in reference to the appearance of the European Squadron at Villa Franca:

"It seems to give the authorities and the people of Nice great pleasure to find that the Admiral (GOLDSBOROUGH) has selected the safe and beautiful harbor of Villa Franca as the winter station of our European Squadron. The authorities, and many of the citizens, have so expressed themselves to me in the strongest terms, and the authorities have furnished the Admiral with every facility that he can desire.

"On Thanksgiving Day, by the invitation of the officers, about sixty of the Americans here attended divine service on board the *Colorado*. The religious services were most appropriate, and the observance of the day most grateful to the feelings of all the Americans here. Some foreigners, among them the editor of the *Journal de Nice*, were present, and the next day a very admirable notice of the occasion was published in his journal. Indeed, just at this time, the tone of the newspapers in Nice is very complimentary to 'that young nation that has destroyed the giant sla-

MANUAL OF MILITARY GYMNASTICS.

THE following system of gymnastic exercises is commended to the attention of officers who may have felt the need of some discipline of this kind, which comprises uniformity of movement with the exercise of all those muscles not brought into action in the regular drill, or, in common manual labor. They have been used with great success in a number of regiments, and will be found of essential assistance in forming an athletic, well balanced, physically developed soldier:

INSTRUCTIONS IN GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.

I.—Deploy for Gymnastics—MARCH.

At the command march, the men face outwards, and take two paces distance from the centre and face to the front; after which the rear rank men step to the rear one pace with the right foot, and one pace to the left with the left foot.

If the command has been given to deploy from the right or left, the men face accordingly and take the required distance.

REMARK.—The squad will always come to this position at the command

ATTENTION.

II.—PREPARE.

At the command prepare, the men will fold their arms behind them, so as to close the right and left elbows in the left and right hands.

III.—On your toes—up—down—HALT.

At the command on your toes, the weight of the body must be brought to rest on the ball of the foot, so as to be prepared to lift the whole body gradually on the toes at the command up.

At the command down, gradually let the body down on the full foot.

REMARK.—The command—HALT—signifies that the exercises have been gone through with and the position of the soldier to be taken.

IV.—Right (left) foot forward—back—forward—toe up—down—turn—stretch—HALT.

At the command forward, the foot will be put forward without bending the knee or moving the body, 12 inches to the front and 3 inches from the ground.

At the command back, the foot will be brought to the rear in the same manner, moving the leg only in the hip joint. In moving the foot back, the toe should be lifted so as not to strike the ground.

At the command forward, the foot will be brought to the front again in the same manner.

At the command toe up, the toe of the foot which is held to the front will be brought up as high as possible.

At the command down, the toe will be bent in the same manner.

At the command turn, the foot will be turned in the ankle joint from right to left so as to describe a circle with the toe.

At the command stretch, the knee of the leg to the front will be bent so as to bring the heel of the foot as near the thigh as possible, at the same time lifting the knee and bringing the foot straight to the front with the toes bent down. This exercise to continue until the command HALT is given.

V.—Prepare to exercise arms and shoulders.—Back—forward—HALT. Arms—up—down—HALT.

At the command prepare to exercise arms and shoulders, the rear rank man steps to the right with the right foot, and one step forward with the left foot, stepping close up to their file leader, at the same time the men in the front rank straighten out the arms to the sides. Palm of the hands to the front and at the height of the shoulders. The men in the rear rank putting their right foot forward, their toes close to the heels of their file leader, and grasping his hands.

At the command back, the rear rank man brings his right foot back to the heel of his left, at the same time gradually moving the arms of his file leader as far to the rear as he conveniently can without compelling him to bend forward.

At the command forward, the rear rank man brings his right foot forward again, at the same time bringing the arms of the front rank man forward. This exercise is to be continued until the command HALT is given.

At the command arms, the rear rank men move close up to the front rank men, at the same time placing their hands on the shoulder of their file leader, so as to bring the thumb behind the shoulder blade, the four fingers on the shoulder pressing the shoulder back as much as possible.

At the command up, the front rank man will lift his arms gradually upon his head, keeping the arms stiff, and keeping the palm of the hand outward.

At the command down, the front rank man will let down his hands gradually until the command HALT is given.

VI.—Rear rank—about face—feet in line—bend knees—down—up—1st change—2d change—ATTENTION.

At the command about face, the rear rank will about face.

At the command feet in line, the front and rear rank men will grasp each other by the right hand and bring their heels together, at the same time turning their feet outward so as to bring the feet in a straight line.

At the command bend knees, spread the knees outward and lower the body, so that the knees will be directly over the toes, keeping the body perpendicular.

At the command 1st change, bring the right foot in front of the left, so that the right heel will touch the toes of the left foot, and the left heel touch the right toes.

At the command 2d change, place the left foot in the same position. In both of the positions the command bend knees should be given.

VII.—Left (right) face—Right (left) hand up—Right (left) leg up—One—HALT.

The squad will be faced to the left (right). At the command right (left) hand up, the right (left) arm will be brought up to the height of the shoulder, the palm of the hand toward the ground.

At the command right (left) leg up—one—the right leg will

be brought up to the palm of the hand, without bending the knee, and back again. This exercise will always be repeated at the command one.

At the command halt, the hands will be dropped to the side.

VIII.—Bend over hip—right (left)—ATTENTION.

At the command right, bend the body gradually over the right hip, at the same time raise the left leg gradually, keeping the right leg perpendicular. The right arm should be kept parallel with the right leg, and the left arm raised over the head, the palm of the hand toward the head, so as to keep the body well balanced.

The same exercise will be made in reverse to the left.

IX.—Hands—up, 1, 2, 3, 4.

At the command hands, the men should double the hand in a fist, with the thumb inside the forefinger.

At the command up, the hands will be brought up quickly to the breast.

At the command one, turn the hands so as the knuckles will be turned toward the body, the elbows turned up, bringing the hands smartly to the full length of the arm and back again to the breast.

At the command two, the same movement forward and back.

At the command three, sideways and back.

At the command four, upwards and back.

X.—Turn arms—HALT.

At the command turn, make a fist.

At the command arms, bring the arms gradually forward. Keeping them stiff, turning them in the sockets of the shoulders, so as to describe a circle with the hands at the time the arms are moved forward, gradually raise the body on the toes and let the body down as the arms are turned back of the shoulders.

Halt.

XI.—Turn your head right (left)—FRONT.

At the command right (left), turn the head gradually to the right (left), moving the head only, keeping the body erect and shoulders square to the front.

At the command front, the head will be gradually brought to the front.

XII.—Bend forward—down—up—HALT.

At the command forward, the arms should be brought over the head, the thumbs locked together.

At the command down, the upper part of the body will be bent forward gradually, keeping the head between the arms. Heels together and knees stiff.

At the command up, bring the body back in the same manner.

Halt.

XIII.—Prepare to jump up—HALT.

At the command jump, place the hands on the hips and bring the feet together straight to the front.

At the command up, jump up and keep the knees together.

Halt.

XIV.—Close ranks—MARCH.

At the command close ranks, the rear rank steps one step to the right with the right foot, and one step forward, so as to cover the file leader with the left.

At the command march, they face and close to the right, left or center, according to the command.

REMARK.—The deploying and closing ranks should always be done on double-quick time.

THE TRIAL OF COMMODORE CRAVEN.

[From the London Daily News.]

THIS case seems to us to suggest very critical reflections at a time of naval reconstruction and transformation. He was an officer of unimpeached courage, in command of a first-class wooden screw frigate of 4,582 tons, and carrying 15 guns, equal in calibre, it may be assumed, to our 68 smooth-bores, with a screw corvette of 1,376 tons, and carrying 14 guns, equal in calibre, it may be assumed, to our 32 smooth-bores, who declines because he dares not accept the challenge of a single iron-plated cupola ram of 600-horse power, carrying three Armstrong guns of very heavy calibre, and a crew of 86 men. The disproportion in the number of officers and men, seems at first, terribly against the *Stonewall*. Yet Commodore CRAVEN declared that it would have been "madness" for his frigate and corvette to have accepted battle with this single ram. The *Stonewall*, it may be remembered, was the last of the ships built in Europe for the Confederates. She was built and armed from a French yard under a French name. At Ferrol the *Stonewall* met the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*; was ordered by the Spanish authorities to leave the port within twenty-four hours; sailed after being coaled and provisioned, but returned the day after; staid twenty-four hours in port, and steamed out again, and remained outside the bar for sixteen hours, making signals day and night. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* never stirred. A week later the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* found the *Stonewall* lying off Lisbon, and they were fired upon by the Belem forts on weighing anchor, and moving toward the bar four hours after the *Stonewall* had left the river. Commodore CRAVEN, in demanding satisfaction, stated expressly that he had no intention of following the *Stonewall*, and was only taking up another anchorage.

It is clear, then, that Commodore CRAVEN deliberately exercised that discretion which he believed to be the better part of valor in declining to fight the *Stonewall*, and a court-martial, composed of the most distinguished officers of the United States Navy, has in the most positive and pointed manner declined to punish, or even to censure him, for avoiding the risk of losing a frigate and a corvette in an action he had pronounced to be madness to engage in with a single iron-plated ram. The Court "reflects upon" him for not taking advantage of neutral waters to get a good look at the fighting qualities of the *Stonewall*, though there is nothing to indicate that the Commodore had not fully satisfied himself, by as close an inspection as he considered practicable, of the superiority of his single enemy. It is impossible to read the report of this singular trial without remembering the case of our own Admiral BYNG, as brave an officer as ever trod a deck. With an ill-manned and almost unseaworthy fleet of ten line-of-battle ships,

BYNG attacked a French fleet vastly superior in strength and numbers, and endeavored to relieve Minorca, against the decided opinion of a council of war, that it was impossible to do so. On his return home he was tried for cowardice, and sentenced to death, but recommended to mercy. BYNG was shot, as VOLTAIRE, with his immortal irony, put it, *pour encourager les autres*, but really to divert public indignation from an incompetent administration. Happily for Commodore CRAVEN, his courage was not for a moment called in question by his brother officers, and he was not the victim of a political intrigue. Nor does the American Secretary of the Navy appear to have been anxious to encourage *les autres* so much as to establish a general principle, which will probably never cease to hold good among seamen of English blood. But it must not be forgotten that poor Admiral BYNG lived and died more than a hundred years before iron-plated steam rams came into being. And this, perhaps, is the true moral for the British Navy of the court-martial on Commodore CRAVEN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

PARADE FOR A THREE-BATTALION REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I inclose a plan for the parade of the three battalions of a regiment at the same time. The plan as drawn up is the suggestion of the Adjutant of the Fourth infantry, Brevet Captain G. ACHESON. It now seems probable that the three-battalion regiments will be discontinued, and, consequently, there will be no necessity for this form, but I send this inasmuch as information has been requested with regard to this matter, from some officers.

SILAS CASEY,

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.
DETROIT, MICH., January 20, 1866.

Ten minutes after the signal of troop or retreat, the adjutants call will be given, when the captains will march their companies to their respective battalion parades, where they will take their positions in the order of battle. The majors, or battalion commanders, will then march their battalions to the regimental parade, where they will take their positions from right to left in the order of their numbers. The interval between consecutive battalions will be *dozen* paces. When the line is formed, the captain of the first company of every battalion, on notice from his respective battalion adjutant, steps one pace to the front and gives to his company the command, "Order—arms!" "Parade—rest!" which is repeated by each captain in succession to the left of his battalion. The battalion adjutants are two paces on the right of their respective battalions; the sergeant-majors two paces on the left. The adjutant takes just six paces on the right of the line; the sergeant-major, six paces on the left. The field music, united with the band, will be formed in two ranks on the right of the adjutant. The lieutenant-colonel has a general supervision of the formation, and will, when it is completed, take post thirty paces in front of the right file of the first company first battalion, facing the line. Should there be no lieutenant-colonel present, then no officer will act as such. The majors, when the line is formed, will take post thirty paces in front of the centre of their respective battalions facing the line. Should there be but two battalions on parade, and there be a third major present, he will take post thirty paces in front of the left file of the last company of the second battalion, facing the line. The senior officer present will take command of the parade, and will take post at a suitable distance (about one hundred paces) in front, opposite the centre, facing the line.

When the battalions have ordered arms, the field officers will face about and assume the position of parade rest. The Adjutant will then order the music to *beat-off*, when it will commence on the right, beat in front of the field officers, to the left, and back to its place on the right. When the music has ceased, the adjutant will step *six* paces to the front; the battalion adjutants two paces, when the former will command, to be briskly repeated by the latter.

1. Attention. 2. Battalions. 3. Shoulder—ARMS. 4. Prepare to open ranks. 5. To the rear open order. 6. MARCH.

At the sixth command, the ranks will be opened according to the system laid down in Infantry Tactics, the commissioned officers of companies marching four paces to the front, opposite to their respective positions in line, where they will halt and dress. The adjutant, seeing the ranks aligned, will command:

FRONT.

This having been briskly repeated by the battalion adjutants, those adjutants will march along the front to the centre of their respective battalions, face to the right and post the line of company officers eight or ten paces, where they will halt and dress. At the same time, the adjutant will march along the front of the company officers to the centre of the line, facing to the right, and pass the line of field officers thirty-five paces, where he will come to the right about and command:

Present—ARMS.

When arms will be presented, officers saluting. Seeing this executed, he will face about to the commanding officer, salute and report, "Sir, the parade is formed." The adjutant will then, on intimation to that effect, take his station three paces on the left of the commanding officer, one pace retired, passing round his rear.

The commanding officer having acknowledged the salute of the line by touching his hat, will, after the adjutant has taken his post, draw his sword and command:

1. Battalions. 2. Shoulder—ARMS.

And add such exercises as he may think proper, concluding with,

Order—ARMS.

Then return his sword, and direct the adjutant to receive the reports.

The adjutant will now pass round the right of the commanding officer, advance upon the line, halt midway between him and the line of field officers, and direct the battalion adjutants to receive the reports. The battalion adjutants will then face about and command:

1. First sergeants, to the front and centre. 2. MARCH.

At the first command, they will shoulder arms as sergeants, march two paces to the front and face inward; at the second command, they will march to the centre of their respective battalions and halt. The battalion adjutants will then order:

1. Front—FACE. 2. REPORT.

At the last word, each in succession, beginning at the right, will salute by bringing the left hand smartly across the breast to the right shoulder, and report the result of the roll-call previously made on the company parade.

The battalion adjutants again command:

1. First sergeants, outward—FACE. 2. To your posts—MARCH.

When they will resume their places and order arms. After the command "March" is given, the battalion adjutants will face about.

The adjutant then commands:

1. Adjutants, to the centre. 2. MARCH.

At the first command, they will face inward. At the second command, they will march to the centre, and halt.

The adjutant will then order:

1. Front—FACE. 2. REPORT—

When each in succession, beginning on the right, will state the result of the first sergeants' reports, and report absent officers.

The adjutant again commands:

1. Adjutants, outward—FACE. 2. To your posts—MARCH.

When they will resume their places. The adjutant will now face to the commanding officer, salute, and give the result of the battalion adjutants' reports. The commanding officer will next direct the orders to be read, when the adjutant will face about and announce:

Attention to orders.

He will then read the orders.

The orders having been read, the adjutant will face to the commanding officer, salute and report, when, on intimation from the commander, he will face again to the line, and announce:

Parade is dismissed.

All the officers will now return their swords and face inward. The field officers will close on the adjutant, he having taken position in their line. The company officers will close on the centre battalion adjutant, he, with the adjutants of the first and third battalions, having taken position in their line respectively. An interval of one pace will be preserved between consecutive battalion lines.

The Adjutant then commands:

1. Front—FACE. 2. Forward—MARCH.

When they will all march forward (the music playing), observing the relative distances and dressing on their respective centres. When the line of field officers arrives within six paces of the commander, the adjutant will give the word:

HALT.

Those field officers will then salute the commanding officer by raising the hand to the hat, and immediately place themselves on his right and left, one pace retired. In the meantime, the company officers, conducted by the battalion adjutants, continue to march forward, and, when the centre battalion adjutant arrives within six paces of the commanding officer, the centre battalion adjutant will give the word:

HALT.

This having been instantly repeated by the right and left battalion adjutants, the officers will salute the commanding officer by raising the hand to the cap, and then remain until he shall have communicated to them such instructions as he may have to give, or intimated that the ceremony is finished.

As the officers disperse, the first sergeants will close the ranks of their respective companies, and march them to the company parades, where they will be dismissed—the band continuing to play until the companies clear the regimental parade.

THE COAST SURVEY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It is announced in the papers that there is a project on foot for uniting the Coast Survey with the Engineer corps of the Army, under the pretext that it is a branch of military engineering, and that one establishment can do the work of both; and it is urged that, as the consolidation of the two engineer corps is assumed to be a success, the farther absorption of the Coast Survey would still more heighten the effect.

Now, to the unassisted human faculties, it would seem that the Coast Survey was intended mainly for purposes of navigation, and the more direct inference would be that it properly belongs to the Navy. But, although the work has a more intimate connection with the Navy than the Army in all matters relating to warlike operations, it is only incidentally that either of them has any direct interest in the proper mode of conducting its operations, and these considerations have been maturely and wisely taken into account in the present organization of the Coast Survey. By placing it under the control of the Treasury Department, and employing both civilians and officers of the Army and Navy upon it, it has accomplished the full purpose for which it was intended, without sacrificing any one speciality to another, and it is to be hoped that no selfish intrigues will be allowed to upset the old arrangement, by which the United States Government has already won the commendation of all competent judges in the world.

If, however, it is deemed essential to attach it to any military organization, it would not be irrelevant to remark that, on the completion of a chart, all the work, other than that done by the Navy, might be erased, and the chart would remain almost equally as valuable as before, although not so complete, or creditable, or artistic; whereas, if the hydrographic work were erased, the chart would be without value. There is no doubt that either Army or Navy might in time learn to do the work of the other in addition to their own; but in the present condition of affairs, it would be a mere waste of time, and an utter abandonment of all economical principles. And if the work were given specially to either, professional pride would prevent a call upon the other for assistance, or

would prevent any response to such a call if made; whereas, under the present régime, all work together efficiently and harmoniously.

Again, from an intimate knowledge of the two services, it is evident that no officer could be found who combines all the requisites for conducting the Coast Survey without a damaging and mortifying reduction of its scope and usefulness and scientific worth. Many of them, doubtless, have the conceit to imagine the contrary; but the opinion of the really scientific men, not only of this country but of Europe, will warrant the assertion.

PLEUTZ.

THE QUESTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The recent distribution of so large an amount of prize money among the officers and enlisted men of the Navy has been the occasion of many remarks from military men of all ranks, and they have—with what justice they are content to accept the verdict of impartial observers—contrasted their own emoluments unfavorably with those of their saltwater brethren.

No one will deny the existence of great hardship during active service of naval men. But this is mainly from the action of the elements. They have enough to eat and drink; they are well clad, have a bed to sleep in and a roof to cover them always. Has the soldier ever a certainty of these in campaign? Let us see. For instance. Troops are lying in winter quarters. They have, as far as practicable, sheltered themselves from severe weather, and have drawn from the quartermaster a supply of warm clothing. Full rations are also to be had. Soon the weather changes and marching orders are talked of. Down with the huts and into shelter-tents; to the rear with every article of clothing, save that which a man may carry with ease. The only things which may be doubled are shoes, stockings and underclothes. The variety in the ration decreases. Then marching orders come. The troops march. The weather may be genial or severe, the shelter is the same. It may rain or scorch, the clothing is the same. The march may be weary, the battle exhausting, or there may be a halt of a day or two and all be calm, but all the men have is coffee, hardtack, and beef, killed just in time for cooking. If they march in rapid pursuit, they are away from their trains, or, if they be routed, their supplies may be captured. If either of these should happen at a time when "rations are up," they must go without for a little while. Then their shoes have fallen in pieces, their trousers are ragged, their stockings, always four inches too large every way, are in holes, and thus they must go until the "exigencies of the service" (convenient phrase!) will permit the trains to come up with the monthly supplies. These things do not happen always, but, if a man's shoes give out after the monthly issue has been made, he must wait until next month for another pair, and possibly lose the use of his feet meanwhile. During the war it was often difficult to get shoes of the proper size, owing to the imbecile practice of putting them up in assorted sizes from "fives" to "elevens"—fifty in a box—by which all sizes above "eights" were left on the hands of the regimental quartermaster. As gout hadn't many victims in the Army, the nature of the food being opposed to its introduction, there were usually as many as forty pairs of useless shoes issued to each regiment.

Now the campaign has ended. Winter quarters are in order; an officer is sent to the rear to bring up the stored clothing, for which the men are already suffering. How much of it is ever regained by the owners? Very little. The boxes have been broken into, and much that is necessary—such as overcoats, extra blankets, top-boots—abstracted, together with the full-dress coats. Of course, the men draw or buy more, to keep from freezing. The colonel of the regiment, who delights in its fine appearance, requires that the men who have lost their dress-coats reequip themselves immediately. They obey orders. The colonel, who has a kind heart, calls for a board of survey, to inquire into the facts of the loss. The board is appointed, meets, and recommends a reissue in kind of absolutely necessary articles, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War—all it can do.

As before remarked, stress of weather has compelled the men to supply themselves, at their own expense. Now, they don't want a reissue. But the proceedings of the board are forwarded to the War Department for the required approval, are there thrust into that pigeon-hole which ought to be (and probably is) labelled—

"Ogni lasciate speranza, vo ch'è entrato!"

and here endeth one of the many lessons in the "school of the soldier."

The same remarks will apply to the commissioned officers of the army. They send a good deal of baggage to the rear at the opening of a campaign, and get very little of it back again after the fighting has ceased. But they can't get even a reissue. Besides, when in campaign, they are often for months without pay, without other resources, and have to draw rations from the commissary. If the commissary should be short, he supplies the men with what he has, and the officer goes without, unless he chooses to beg from his company. The small stock of clothes which he is permitted to take into the field is often, according to the nature of operations, limited to what his servant can "tote." As this important personage occasionally varies the entertainment by losing the most important articles, the officer must go to the purveyor's, if he can find one, and pay him thrice the value of good for inferior articles, and so on. If this servant is too cowardly to come up to the front, on account of bullets and things, he must lie down in the mud, tentless, blanketless and supperless, unless some pitying friend who has a plucky servant invites him to call. But, suppose it should be his turn for picket. How about that?

This applies to company officers, who rank with Masters and Lieutenants in the Navy.

A Major-General, who ranks with a Rear-Admiral, receives about the same pay, but is subject to many hardships and privations of which the salts never dream. To receive this pay, he must keep many servants and horses. Suppose a horse or two should be shot. He has the privilege of applying to the War Department for reimbursement; and, if he works diligently, and spends as much as will

buy two new horses, he stands a pretty good chance (after about four years) of getting his claim "considered." But the Admiral, who stops at home for his cabin has all the modern improvements, after about four years, gets his claim considered to the tune of all the way from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

It is a nice thing to be a naval hero in time of war, as in time of peace he may sit down and be comfortable, while the soldier is sent back to his ploughshare with empty pockets, unless he be of the Regular Army, when his position is the same, minus the ploughshare.

But many naval officers who have done everything which has been required of them have not received any prize-money. They therefore growl a little, and are anxious for an increase of pay. Why not? If they can't live on what they receive, give them enough. But the question of prize-money should be equitably adjusted. If one branch of the service is entitled to a percentage on the value of its captures, why should the other be debarred from participation in the benefits arising from its spoils? Is there any reason? Does one branch need the incentive of gain before it can do its duty? No. Instead of distributing prize-money at all, increase the pay. It won't hurt the country a bit.

MUGGINS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1866.

THE CAMPAIGNS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The campaigns of Western Virginia, in 1861 and 1862, are very interesting in respect to the actors and incidents, although unimportant as to the great result. There McCLELLAN, the idol of the hour, LEE, the unchanging and unchanged object of Rebel veneration, and ROSECRANS, the strategist, made their début. There the latter completely outgeneraled LEE, and with inferior forces worsted him, and drove the Rebels, routed, across the mountains. On this field, however, two other notorious men made their first appearance in arms—WISE, who inaugurated the war for freedom by hanging JOHN BROWN on the soil of the new State, not as a punishment for his crimes, but for his own political ends, and FLOYD, who enabled the smoldering embers of nullification to blaze into a secession war by arming the South through his thefts from the National arsenals. Both of these ROSECRANS disposed of as summarily as Virtue or good genius, in story books, overcome Vice or evil demons. Even among the minor actors there were men of note. One, alas! from the State of New York, highly born and gifted, in person and mind, the son of a great father, and that father one of those men who give character to a nation—the hero, indeed, of Fort Sandusky. The son left New York, with the boast, spoken to the writer, that "he would soon see the grass growing in Broadway." Before the Spring grass was green again it was growing over the grave of the erring prophet. Few more gallant men, in disposition and appearance, assumed the Rebel uniform; few expiated their error by an earlier fall; few died with greater regret at the mistaken step they had taken. It is said that throughout his Rebel career his mind was troubled at his assumption of the Rebel cause, and a prisoner reported the working of his soul when reminded that it was under the flag of the Union his father had won his laurels. Peace to his ashes and forgiveness to his errors, comrade of my early manhood's associates. A brave soldier-father begot a bold soldier-son, both colonels—CROGHAN!

"Montani semper liberi" is the motto of the new State, originally styled Kanawha. It did not receive the name of Western Virginia until December 3, 1861, when the Convention at Wheeling changed the title to Western Virginia, having, the day previous, proposed that the new State should be a free State. As a prophecy may its motto prove true, but, retrospectively considered, it was fallacious, for few mountain districts ever permitted more injustice at the hands of their lowland neighbors than this magnificent territory.* Nevertheless, it must be admitted that its aspirations and tendencies were always free.

Geographically speaking, this territory never should have belonged to Eastern Virginia, from which it is separated by lofty ranges of extremely difficult and inhospitable mountains. Politically and commercially, and strategically, it is dependent upon the coterminous free States and Kentucky. That peculiar cape district known as the "Pan Handle" runs eighty miles north, between the western boundary of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River (the eastern boundary of the State of Ohio), with an average breadth of not over ten miles. Midway this "Pan Handle," upon the Ohio River, stands Wheeling, the principal town and port of the new State. The western boundary is the Ohio River, for about 200 miles in a direct line, whose affluent from the south, the Big Sandy River, and its branch, the Tug Fork, for a distance of seventy miles, separates it from Kentucky. It is very questionable if the Confederate States, even if they had succeeded in establishing their independence, would have been able to maintain possession of this district, since a river, however large, has never proved a defensible boundary; whereas, a mountain barrier, such as constitutes its western boundary and separates it (running northeast and southwest) from Eastern Virginia, is admitted to be the best natural rampart a country can possess. Nothing can be more eccentric than the shape of the northern part of the new State. Beside the "Pan Handle" running up north and lying west of Pennsylvania, it has an angle bounded north by that State, and east by Maryland, beyond which, again, two counties project between the north branch of the Potomac and the Shenandoah Range. Connected to the main body of its territory by an isthmus or valley less than ten miles wide, three out-lying counties, again, border on Maryland as far east as Harper's Ferry. Switzerland, another free, mountain land, similar in its origin, does not present such an irregular territorial outline or a rougher surface. This is no far-fetched parallel, for the area of the Helvetic Republic (26,261 square miles) does not differ so very much

* GARNETT (killed at Carricks-ford) entered northern Western Virginia, July, 1861, "for the purpose of teaching loyal Union men proper deference to the will of their liege masters, the slaveholders 'east of the Blue Ridge.'"—Testimony Com. Conduct of the War, Washington, April 22, 1865.

* Through Raleigh Court-House (formerly Beckley Court-House), easily confounded with Raleigh, N. C.

from that of Western Virginia (23,000 square miles; population, 1860, 393,234).

This State is drained by two large rivers, whose head waters are separated by a mountain range, running east and west, which swells up about the middle of the State. The first is the Monongahela, whose forks unite just beyond and inside the Pennsylvania line, north. The first actions for the possession of this territory were fought upon these tributaries. The second is the Kanawha, which, running to the northwest, flows into the Ohio. Upon this and its affluents, the Gauley River, &c., the engagements or battles of the second campaign took place. The roads, which connect Eastern and Western Virginia, take advantage of the gaps through which descend the brooks or creeks which constitute the remote headwaters of these main streams. Thus the North Western Virginia turnpike, from Winchester to Parkersburg, twists through the Alleghanies, taking advantage of the depressions serving as channels for the little streams which flow into the Potomac and the Monongahela. Those of the latter river act as indicators for the route from Richmond to Charleston on the Kanawha and Clarksburg on the Monongahela; while the road connecting North Carolina with the new State runs along the descending waters of New River, which has its rise in the western part of North Carolina. Thus, as has often been remarked, water, wealth and war, traffic, transit and terror of invasion must follow the same channels, to enrich or to waste. McCLELLAN and ROSECRANS, and other subordinates from Ohio, followed the line of the Ohio railroad to Clarksburg. The battles of Philippi, Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill were fought on the headwaters of the Monongahela. The flying Rebels escaped to Winchester. The actions at Carnifex Ferry, Gauley Bridge, Cotton Hill, &c., were on the Kanawha or its tributaries, up one of which FLOYD fled into North Carolina.*

Western Virginia has suffered terribly in this war. The flower of her youth and manhood was culled out and dragged away by Governor WISE. Many men of the strongest Union sentiments were forced into the Rebel ranks, and transferred to districts of operation whence desertion and escape were impossible. Besides these, the new State furnished a greater number—37,000, it is stated—of the finest troops to reinforce the Union Army, and none displayed greater loyalty, fortitude nor courage. Some of her regiments took the field with no arms or equipments but their muskets, carrying their cartridges in their pockets. Prior to the war, Western Virginia was filled with a race of the finest horses; now, scarcely anything but broken-down hacks or screws are to be seen. There was also an abundance of the finest cattle, but the loyal and rebel commissariat services soon swept these away, until at length, toward the end of the year 1861—October 22d—we find in a letter from Richmond, "But General LEE was entirely out of provisions, and had not the 'wherewith to cook the next meal for himself or to serve the next ration to his soldiers.'" "It will be absolutely necessary for General LEE to abandon his position in a very short time, as uninhabitable for his army, and go into winter quarters"—out of the country he had hoped to conquer, however. About the same time—November 14th to December 6, 1861—ROSECRANS moved his headquarters to Wheeling, and gave his attention to organizing trains of pack-mules to overcome the difficulty of transporting subsistence for his troops, having experienced such logistic difficulties that he testifies that further pursuit of the routed and disorganized invaders, over roads so desperate and in such wintry regions, was much more likely to damage his own troops than the enemy.

Nevertheless, the close of the year 1861 saw Western Virginia free from the presence of Rebel troops, and during the Winter of 1861-'2 the people established an effective government, which they have ever since bravely maintained. They did not cease, it is true, to suffer from the outrages of Rebel sympathizers and traitors, within, but they gradually crushed out treason and punished it with abiding severity.

The State, which ROSECRANS delivered, promises a great future. The most valuable metals, also salt, coal and petroleum, abound beneath the surface, which is clothed with forests comprising the most valuable woods and susceptible of producing all the cereals. Water power is abundant and means of transport easy and natural. Its northern counties are connected with the East by a fine railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio; its centre with the West by the Ohio and its tributaries. A contemplated canal will unite the Southern tie of counties with Richmond. It is seldom that a people have achieved their independence at the cost of so short a struggle.

ANCHOR.

SHOT AND SHELL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A few years since it was deemed of but little import what kind of iron was used in the fabrication of shot and shell for heavy ordnance. Indeed, many supposed that the poorest iron was the best for the latter. But the numerous accidents which occurred during the late war by the premature explosion of shells, many, if not all, of which were produced by the concussion caused by the expansion of the gases at the moment of the ignition of the powder, have led to a change in the selection of iron by the War Ordnance Department, which, it is believed, will eventually be adopted by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy.

For battering-shot, it is obvious to all that iron capable of standing the strongest blows should be selected. This may not always be that which possesses the greatest tensile strength. A series of experiments to demonstrate what iron would be the most suitable for this purpose should be inaugurated by the proper authorities at as early a date as practicable.

Good shot and shell cannot be made from a cupola furnace, as the best quality of iron will assume all the qualities of anthracite iron, even though cold-blast charcoal pig of undoubted tensile strength is used. It is then obvious that only a reverberatory furnace, using bituminous coal, is capable of preserving the tensile strength of iron by remitting; for, while it deteriorates in strength by remitting in a cupola, it will increase several thousand pounds by remitting in a reverberatory furnace, using bituminous coal.

ANOTHER EVENTFUL LIFE CONCLUDED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Last week I gave you a condensed history of the principal military adventure of Colonel DE VEAUX. The private life and personal characteristics of this gentleman are so full of novelty that your readers may be interested to hear more about them.

I have told of this Colonel's marriage and settlement at Red Hook, New York. His country-seat there, then known as DE VEAUX Park, now as "Almont," presents, perhaps, the finest aspects of English park scenery of any on the Hudson river. Its attractiveness consists in its noble lawns and majestic oaks. One of these, a white oak, shaded a circle two hundred feet in diameter—that is, its main branches extended laterally one hundred feet on either side of the trunk. This enormous tree has blown down since the writer first visited the place, but there are yet many other oaks, almost as fine, still flourishing. Colonel DE VEAUX bought "Almont" from the well-known General ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War during our "Second War of Independence," as the War of 1812-'15 is sometimes styled. The General built the house, whose present condition scarcely affords any idea of the edifice which the Colonel enlarged and ornamented, within and without, in his usual extravagant taste. The original building was about sixty feet by sixty, with wings twenty-five feet each. Along the rear front was a wide piazza, whence the view, unrivalled in its glade and forest scenery, embraces the silvery Hudson river, about a mile distant, and gleaming north and south for many a mile, and is bounded by the glorious chameleon-hued Catskill Mountains. Immediately below the piazza, to the west, was a deep trench, or little valley, with steep sodded sides, called the "Turtle Crawl," which the Colonel, in the heyday of his prosperity, stocked with green turtle from the West Indies, and feasted the neighboring gentry thereon.

There was a grand entrance in front, approached by a flight of long, white marble steps. Over this the Colonel built a very large alcove and tea-room, in keeping with the gate. These and the gate have long since disappeared. This gate, however, whose remains the writer has seen, was a stupendous affair, with its tall clustered columns, its wide-spreading arches, its entablatures, and its friezes, gleaming with its suns, moons, and stars in silver. When the gate was nearly finished, he had it taken down and rebuilt to suit a new freak of his fancy. When completed, it is said to have cost \$1,500. It is doubtful if \$6,000 would furnish the material and do the work lavished upon it, at this day. It was a stately affair, and not devoid of taste, notwithstanding its strange design. One night, returning from a neighboring dinner-party, either because the gate was not opened sufficiently quick to satisfy his impatience, or because he determined to effect an entrance, in accordance with his Jehu style of driving, while enthusiastic through the stimulus of wine, DE VEAUX swore he would himself drive his four-in-hand and carriage, with his wife inside, through the massive gate. In vain his wife implored to be allowed to leave the vehicle. He considered her proposition an insult to his driving capacity, but finally compromised the matter by permitting her to get out and mount the rumble behind. Then the Colonel jumped on the box, assumed whip and reins, and put his four fiery horses at the gate. Amid crash of timber, and the wreck of the carriage, the happy pair, personally uninjured, made their entrance into their domain. The Colonel was wont to plume himself not a little on the achievement, and was highly indignant with his wife for doubting his ability successfully to "go in"—a phrase which General GRANT's report has rendered classic English for evermore.

Between the main gate and the principal entrance to the house there was a grand, wide carriage road, perhaps half a mile long, forming an L. The short leg ran through a beautiful meadow or lawn, now bordered with young and insignificant trees. The long leg approached the house perpendicularly from east to west, between triple, and perhaps more numerous, rows of magnificent overarching elms. Even yet, when the house is shorn of its splendor and the grounds are unkempt, this approach under the soaring vault of verdure of those glorious ancient trees is absolutely impressive. It recalls some of the finest features of old English manor scenery.

To describe the interior of the house in detail would occupy altogether too much space. Two rooms, however—the parlors—justify description. One, known as the "Silver Room," presents the strangest decorations conceivable. Still it must be agreeable in its wild fancy, or, in any case, the polished writer, and SULLY, the eminent painter, would not otherwise have admired it. The cornice is of elaborate carved woodwork, presenting in a deep groove rows of balls, about the size of those used in billiards. This heavy frieze rests upon elaborately carved supports, which resemble nothing more closely than graceful candlesticks inverted. These serve as jambs to the doors and windows, and all the woodwork, including the surface, corresponds, presenting the most *bizarre* whole, and quite effective in its fanciful originality. In the panels, between the openings, silver-plated rods, disposed in suns, together with silver stars, moons and disks, or spangles, inserted in the frieze and other woodwork, must have given a strange brilliancy to this room when lighted up.

Such was the South parlor, a very spacious apartment. The North parlor was equally large. Only one feature will be mentioned—the white marble mantel-piece. At either end of this were bas-reliefs, quite prettily executed. These two sculptures represented the fortifications in the West Indies which Colonel DE VEAUX had captured, conquests constituting the bases of his fame and fortune.

One more incident in his life, and this sketch must close, although much more of interest might be told. Periodically the Colonel's extravagance exhausted his means. When "hard up" he would disappear and not return until he was in funds again. Vulgar reports, always resorting to extravagant surmises to account for deviations from the ordinary rule of conduct, charged the Colonel's return with means to piratical visits to the scenes of his early adventures among the Florida Keys, then alive with freebooters. This charge is totally unfounded. All that the world knew was that the Colonel used to go away "short," and

come back full-handed. It may have been that he applied with success to the same rich ladies who had been formerly so liberal to him, their champion, at the opera, but his father was his real *El Dorado*. However, where he got the money is nobody's business now, more particularly as he always used it honestly to pay his debts. Upon one occasion the Colonel ran up unusually long and numerous bills, and then "vamosed the ranch." He staid so long away that his creditors had made up their minds to stoop like vultures on his movables, when, one day, just as their fury was at its height and, hope had lost all power to assuage their ire, each one received a note inviting him to repair to "Almont" with his bill. It may easily be imagined that not one failed to be there. The Colonel received them with his usual courteous elegance in the "Silver Chamber," which they filled, doubly hungry—for their money after such long credits, and for food after their long drives over the rough, deep roads, for which riparian Red Hook used to be famous. The Colonel collected their bills and left the room.

They waited and waited until the suspense was awful. Suddenly the connecting door was thrown open, a flood of light poured into the "Silver Chamber," kindling the suns, moons, stars, and spangles with suggestive radiance, and resplendent himself in elaborate and rich costume, the Colonel appeared in the opening. He invited them into the North parlor. There a long table, finely set with glass and numerous covers, but no viands, awaited them. Perhaps the throng, if they were classically read, had unsatisfactory reminiscences of the "Feasts of the Gods," where the immortals regaled themselves on food very unsatisfactory and unsatisfying to mortals. The Colonel motioned each to a place, and requested each to raise the plate turned bottom upwards before him. The creditors obeyed, and each found beneath his plate his bill and its amount, principal and interest, in yellow guineas and jacobuses and current silver. He requested them to count the money and compare the amounts with their bills. When all had done so the Colonel gave a signal. The eastern door was thrown open and in trooped a flock of grinning shiny-faced blacks, bearing dishes whose savory flavor was almost as welcome as the Danae shower with which their Jupiter had already visited them. Another reinforcement of "niggers" brought in wine and materials for punch. To some, perhaps, the rum, the sugar and the lemons carried conviction of the truth of the stories they had heard of the Colonel's West India forays. Little did they care whence the money came, however, so long as it was safe in their pockets. The Colonel was gracious and agreeable, the guests hilarious and happy, and leaving debtor and creditor in the full enjoyment of the banquet, we bid adieu for the present to "Almont." A.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

COLONEL George A. Woodward, has been temporarily assigned to the command of the District of Ohio.

By sentence of court-martial, Lieutenant Frank Reynolds, First U. S. artillery, has been dismissed the service for absence without leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL Steele, who succeeds the late General Wright in the Columbia Department, arrived at Sacramento on the 22d of January.

FUNERAL services over the remains of the late Lieutenant Joseph C. Baldwin, of the Eleventh New Jersey regiment, were held in Newark this week.

COLONEL John G. Wright, of the Fifty-first New York (Shepherd Rifles), has been brevetted brigadier-general for conspicuous gallantry at Petersburg.

BREVET Major and Assistant Surgeon Edward Brooks, U. S. Army, has leave of absence for three months, with permission to leave the United States.

FIRST Lieutenant and Brevet Captain L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Officer, New York, has been assigned as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Columbia.

Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, First U. S. artillery, has been relieved from Headquarters District of Southern New York, and ordered to take command of Fort Knox, Maine.

SECOND Lieutenant Henry Monte, Forty-second U. S. colored troops, and Captain R. D. Pettit, Twelfth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, have been dismissed the service.

SURGEON Robert Murray, United States Army, has been appointed Medical Purveyor, and ordered to report to the commanding officer, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty.

CAPTAIN John D. Devin, Ninth U. S. infantry, was relieved, December 18th, as a member of the General Court-Martial instituted in Special Orders, No. 108, current series, Department of California.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. B. Farrington, Third United States colored troops, has been honorably discharged by command of General J. G. Foster, to date as of that of the muster-out of his regiment.

GENERAL J. D. Webster, formerly Chief of Staff to General Sherman, has become a citizen of Alabama, and at present is engaged in assisting to develop the great natural resources of that State.

SURGEON R. H. Coolidge, U. S. A., who lately died at Raleigh, N. C., was buried in Washington, on the 27th of January. The remains were escorted to the grave by detachments of military and a large number of brother officers.

W. J. STEWART, late captain Sixteenth U. S. infantry, who was sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States by a court-martial, has been released from confinement at the Penitentiary, Albany, New York.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Lothrop, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty by Major-General Foster, commanding Department of Florida, as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, from December 23, 1865.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Baylor, recently ordered to report to the Secretary of War in explanation of his conduct in employing discharged Rebel soldiers at the Ordnance Works, Fortress Monroe, has been returned to duty.

COLONEL and Surgeon John M. Cuyler and Brevet Lieu-

tenant-Colonel D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Department, arrived at Savannah, January 21st. The latter is en route to Augusta, Ga., to assume command of the arsenal at that point.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Henry D. Wallen, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, and the companies of the same regiment under his command, were ordered by Major-General McDowell, under date of December 15, to take post at the Presidio of San Francisco.

A PRIVATE letter from Raleigh, North Carolina, says that Major Walcott, Judge-Advocate of that Department, is busily engaged in preparing for the trial of Major John M. Gee, late commandant of the Salisbury military prison, which will probably begin early in February.

MAJOR Anderson D. Nelson, First United States infantry, having reported at headquarters, Department of Louisiana, in obedience to orders from headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf, has been assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department.

CAPTAIN James T. Hoyt, Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, was relieved, December 18th, as a member of the General Court-Martial instituted in Special Orders, No. 116, Department of California, for the trial of First Lieutenant Robertson S. Fergus, Fourteenth U. S. infantry.

MAJOR Ed. S. Myers, Fifth United States Veteran Volunteers, commanding officer of Battery Barracks, has been brevetted brigadier-general, to date from April 12, 1865, for gallantry displayed at the battles of Shiloh and Chancellorsville, April 7, 1862, and May 2, 1863, respectively.

COLONEL Orville E. Babcock, of Lieutenant-General Grant's staff, who was dispatched on a tour of inspection by General Grant to the Northwest, has returned to Washington. Colonel Eli S. Parker is the only officer of the three who were sent on this duty, that has not returned.

FIRST Lieutenant William Egan, Second U. S. artillery, tried at San Francisco for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," was sentenced to be dismissed the service, but the sentence not being approved by General McDowell, Lieutenant Egan has been released and returned to duty.

UNDER date of December 26th, Brevet Captain J. Gale Ramsey, First Lieutenant Second artillery, is ordered by Major-General McDowell to repair to Benicia on duty connected with the equipment of the light batteries of his regiment, after the completion of which he will return to his proper post.

SURGEON R. H. Coolidge, U. S. Army, died at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 22d instant, of Pneumonia. At the time of his death he was Medical Director of the Department of North Carolina. Dr. Coolidge was long a resident of Washington, and was a son-in-law of Commodore Morris.

CAPTAIN and Brevet Major S. M. Eaton, U. S. Signal Corps, and Captain E. R. Ames, Seventh U. S. infantry, have been appointed aides-de-camp upon the staff of Major-General Canby, commanding Department of Louisiana, to date from July 1, 1865, subject to the approval of the War Department.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles G. Shanks, Seventh Kentucky Veteran Volunteers, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report, by letter, to Brevet Major-General A. Baird, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

MR. Rollin Perkins, late a first lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth U. S. C. infantry, and recently a law student at the University of Albany, N. Y., has been nominated by Hon. George S. Boutwell, Member of Congress from the Seventh Massachusetts district, for appointment as lieutenant in the Regular Army.

GENERAL Grant received his friends at his house in Washington on the evening of January 29. Several hundred people were present during the evening. Among the distinguished guests were Secretary Stanton, Secretary Welles, General Meade, General Logan and many honorable Senators and Members of Congress.

ORIN C. Tooker, late hospital steward of the Fifteenth U. S. Regulars, at Fort Adams, is under arrest at that post, on a charge of having abstracted medical stores, namely, whiskey and other liquors, and converted them to his own use, covering up the transaction by diluting the balance with water. He will be tried by court-martial.

ACTING Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Collum, U. S. N., is on trial before a court-martial at Norfolk—composed of Commander C. R. P. Rogers, President; Commander W. G. Clary, Paymaster G. B. Thorndon, and Paymaster J. Adams Smith, Judge-Advocate—charged with the forgery of a check on the First National Bank of Norfolk.

HOSPITAL Steward Nicholas Duckel, U. S. Army, now at Benicia Barracks, is ordered by Major-General McDowell to repair to Point San Jose, Harbor of San Francisco, and report to the commander thereof for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Griffith A. Sholl, U. S. Army. When relieved, the latter will proceed to Fort Churchill and report for duty at that point.

FIRST Lieutenant Albert C. Trundy, Regimental Quartermaster Seventy-eighth United States colored infantry (late of the Ninety-eighth United States colored infantry), tried by court-martial for absence without leave, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, has been sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States, Major-General Canby approving.

A BOARD of Survey, to consist of Brevet Colonel Robert A. Wainwright, Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department; Major Alfred Morton, Seventh infantry, C. V., and Captain J. T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, were ordered to assemble at the Clothing Depot, in San Francisco, on the 28th of December, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into and report upon the damage done to certain ordnance for which Captain James C. Doughty, late of the Second cavalry, C. V., is responsible.

So much of General Court-Martial Orders No. 232, War Department, A. G. O., May 10, 1865, as cashiered and dismissed First Lieutenant Joseph H. Vanderslice, Four-

teenth U. S. infantry, from the service with loss of all pay and allowances, and forever disqualifying him from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Government of the United States, is remitted by the President, on the recommendation of Colonel Turner, Judge-Advocate, and in consideration of new evidence appearing to exonerate Lieutenant Vanderalice from all guilt.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles Wenz, Company B, Fourth United States colored cavalry, tried on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, rape, and assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and found guilty on the first and third charges, has been sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due, and to be confined at hard labor, at such State penitentiary as the commanding General may direct, for the period of two years, Major-General Canby approving.

THE Chicago *Republican* publishes a letter, dated Montgomery, January 10th, which states that General T. O. Osborn, formerly from Illinois, was murdered by a body of citizens on the night of the 6th instant, on his plantation near Greenville, Mississippi. He had been notified previously, by a self-constituted committee of citizens, that he had twenty-four hours to leave in, and if found there after that time he would be killed. He stayed on his plantation, and was assailed and shot as above stated. It is supposed that the General Osborn referred to, is Brigadier-General Thomas O. Osborn, who, as lieutenant-colonel, assisted in raising the Thirty-ninth regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and subsequently was promoted to Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDowell, under date of December 28th, orders a general court-martial to assemble at Fort Churchill, Nevada, on the 6th day of January, 1866, for the trial of First Lieutenant Samuel G. Penny, Ninth infantry, U. S. Army. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose E. Hooker, Second cavalry, C. V.; Captain Charles O. Wood, Ninth U. S. infantry; Captain David J. Williamson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers; Captain William Wallace, First Nevada infantry; Captain Harlow L. Street, Second cavalry, C. V.; First Lieutenant Daniel H. Pine, First Nevada infantry; Second Lieutenant C. T. Sherwood, Second cavalry, C. V. Dr. Abel F. Mechem, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, is appointed Judge-Advocate.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, Brevet Brigadier-General J. F. Boyd has been relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of North Carolina. "The responsible positions to which General Boyd has been assigned during his long service in the Army," General Ruger says, "are the best evidences of the estimation in which he has been held by the officers under whom he has served, and the commanding General thanks him for the efficient and faithful service he has rendered as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of North Carolina, and regrets that the services of so valuable an officer will be lost to the Army." Brevet Colonel M. C. Garber, (Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers), is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL convened at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 9th of January, for the trial of Captain Frederic Speed, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, on the charge of "neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," in overloading the steamer *Sultana* with paroled prisoners, "to-wit: eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or thereabouts, of paroled prisoners, and afterward from the effects of which large load of paroled prisoners, while the said steamer *Sultana* was carrying the paroled prisoners aforesaid up the Mississippi River, the boiler or boilers of the boat aforesaid did explode, from the effects of which explosion eleven hundred and ten, or thereabouts, of said paroled prisoners, whose names are unknown, were scalded, burned and drowned, until they were dead. All this at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and on the Mississippi River, between Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Cairo, Illinois, on or about the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of April, 1865." The following is the detail for the court. Brevet Brigadier-General Charles A. Gilchrist, U. S. Volunteers; Colonel Herman Leib, Fifth U. S. Colored heavy artillery; Colonel Van E. Young, Forty-ninth U. S. Colored infantry; Colonel O. C. Risdon, Fifty-third U. S. Colored infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Parker, Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers; Major L. J. Hensing, Fifth U. S. Colored infantry; Captain Benjamin A. Lee, Fifty-second U. S. Colored infantry; Captain Reynold Kalenback, Fifth U. S. Colored heavy artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Gilson, Fifty-eighth U. S. Colored infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A DISPATCH from St. Louis dated the 21st, says: "Colonel C. A. Morgan, of Cincinnati, who has been on General Pope's staff since the commencement of the war, and who has been Inspector-General of this department since General Pope has been in command of it, was found dead in his bed at the house of General Pope, with whom he resided, yesterday morning, he having been suffering by the escape of gas from a stove in his room, constructed to burn coal gas. Colonel Morgan's remains were forwarded to Cincinnati this afternoon, escorted by Majors Swayne and Pope, of General Pope's staff, and a sergeant and six men of the Third United States infantry. At twelve o'clock this noon the funeral services of the Episcopal Church were performed over the remains under the direction of Dr. Schuyler, of Christ Church, after which they were accompanied to the river by four companies of the United States infantry, acting under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Grover, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Colonel and Brevet Major-General Hoffman, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General E. H. Alexander, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Marsh, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Easton, Colonel Dubois, Assistant-Inspector General of the Department; Colonel Sawyer, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Division of the Mississippi; Colonel Miller, Judge-Advocate of the Department; Major Sherman, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Department; General Pope and staff, General Sherman and staff, and a large number of officers on duty in this city and at Jefferson Barracks were also present."

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE SOUTH.

AS soon as Congress had got the wheels of legislative action in warm motion, one of the members of its lower branch, Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, offered to the House a resolution with regard to the military occupation of the South. It consisted of a declaration that, in the opinion of the National House of Representatives, for "the maintenance of the National authority and the protection of loyal citizens of the seceded States," the military forces of the Government should not be withdrawn from those States until the two Houses of Congress shall have ascertained and declared that their presence there is no longer necessary. The first very striking point in this memorable resolution (which was adopted by the surprising and overwhelmingly affirmative vote of 94 to 37) is its language, and particularly its employment of the word "seceded States"—a participial adjective which conveys more, by its simple and sententious assertion of belief in a fact, than a ream of logic to show that "the States tried to get out 'and couldn't.'" Although it was put indirectly, yet the use even in a descriptive way of this past form—seceded, not "seceding," nor "about to secede"—joined with the fact that no exception was taken thereto, puts on record the conviction of nearly three to one of the members of the popular branch of the National legislature, that the Southern States did actually change their political condition and prerogatives as States of the Union by the action of the people inhabiting those States in denying their allegiance to the Government. The words "loyal citizens" are exceedingly significant, including as they undoubtedly did, in the mind of the framer and the supporters of the resolution, the freedmen as loyal citizens.

A second very important point in the resolution is its broad enunciation of the principle that Congress should be the legislative body for the South as for the North, within its Constitutional prerogative. Now the Government had been going ahead in its "restoration," apparently totally regardless of the Congressmen. The Premier of the Cabinet, in one of the most amusing and skilful, but the most sophistical speech of our times, made up for the good people of Auburn a pretended argument under the indisputable title of "the power of Congress limited." But this resolution expressly rebuked the evident haste with which the Administration sought to hurry the troops away from the South, and leave the negroes it had freed, and the few faithful and heroic "true-blue Union" men of the South, to the cares of a people not eight months before in the bloodiest and most insensate and revengeful rebellion of modern times. It reminded the Administration that getting the States "which were never out of the Union" restored before the popular representatives of the country could come lawfully together to express the latest will of the people as they understood it, was not democratic, or in accordance with the spirit of the republic. This resolution declared that Congress had something to "ascertain and declare" on this greatest subject of national importance.

But the third and chief point made by the resolution was a distinct expression of opinion from the people of the loyal States, through their representatives, that the military occupation of the South was still necessary. It will be observed that Congress called for no act of aggression on the people of the lately insurgent districts; for no restrictions on their liberty or their happiness; for no billeting of troops

upon them; for no odious parade of military strength; for no increase of troops—only for a moment of pause in the startling rate at which a vast country, wherefrom the battle-smoke had hardly furled away, was draining of national defenders. We regard, therefore, the action of Congress as a direct and high compliment to the gallant officers and men of our Army for the manner in which they have governed the South, as far as they have been permitted to govern it unthwarted. We hope that, at an appropriate time during its session, perhaps at a much later day, Congress will be pleased to express the thanks and approbation of the country to the National Army for the discharge of its duties in the military occupation of the South. If its tasks were more heroic during the war, they have been not a little annoying since. Laurels for the victors of hard-fought fields, for the gallant leaders of desperate assaults, or the skilful manipulators of corps or divisions, are profusely awarded. Yet these same officers and others have since had, if less anxious and perilous, almost as laborious and vexatious commands in the divisions, departments, districts, and sub-districts of the territory their arms conquered.

While we admit that, in a few instances, officers have made mistakes in the military organization of the South, yet, on the whole, their course is worthy of the highest praise. Some errors were unavoidable. But, to our mind, from General TERRY in Virginia to General CANBY in Louisiana; from General SICKLES in South Carolina to General PALMER in Kentucky, or General POPE in Missouri, they have discharged their duty faithfully, and, it appears, to the approbation of Congress, at least, which desires a continuance of their military service. How many firm and decided steps have been taken by the division and department commanders, when other Government officials were dodging practical points in absurd speeches! Quietly and firmly, and with that military mechanism which is seldom offensive, because it is divested of personalities, these officers brought the insurgent States into control. But for them, who would have thought of rebuking the startling disloyalty and violence of a part of the Southern press, which, accustomed to the most reckless abuse of its privileges during that wild reign of bedlam called the Confederacy, recommenced, when freed from restraint by the generosity of the Government, its old strain of vituperation and disloyalty? Who else would have prohibited the insults which some hot politicians, who hated the Union for the vigor with which it made war, but hated it more grievously for the generosity with which it made peace, desired to throw upon our country in the election of men still disloyal to posts of honor? Who else would have protected the freedmen in their incipient stages of bewildered enjoyment of freedom, when greedy devotees of money would have practically enslaved them for money? Who else would have proudly maintained the national authority above and beyond the perniciously distorted idea of State sovereignty? Would the Southern politicians, or office holders of any sort have done so? They have been, in convention, in legislature, in caucus, and in public assemblies, framing all possible opposition to the plan of making thorough men out of the slaves, and have been untiring in all ways to get rid of the troops whom General GRANT posted in the South. Even one of the most moderate of the new "Governors," General HUMPHREYS, in urging certain measures upon the stubborn Mississippi Legislature, gives this as his chief reason: "By them we may secure the withdrawal of the Federal troops, and thus again inspire our people with hope and confidence in the future."

Against all odds, with the opposition of the Provisional Governors, who with them held, as in the poet's fancy of CÆSAR and JOVE, a *divisum imperium*, but not in that friendly spirit attributed to the mortal and the immortal ruler—our department and district commanders have struggled on in their military occupation of the South. They have not even had the support of the persons they represent; but have often been made the scapegoat for errors of judgement and mistakes in policy committed in Washington, and have been rebuked for action on points which they were compelled to decide in some way, but with regard to which no instructions were given. Over their shoulders the backs of Rebels, who refused to be reconstructed quietly and in good style, were lashed, and then the people castigated appealed to the Government

at Washington as to their friends. Finally, their necessary connection with the Freedman's Bureau, and the deplorable class of protégés, in the shape of the ignorant black men, they have to deal with, have been drags on their popularity. Besides all this, the "boys in blue" could hardly be expected to be in favor down South, under the best auspices. Even those who opposed the war all the way through, and who now oppose the action of our Army at the South, ought to admit that, considering the opposition to be overcome, the prejudices to be encountered, and the material to be worked, the military occupancy of the South has hitherto been remarkably pacific, lenitive, and successful.

A WORD ABOUT BREVETS.

WHILE the subject of "brevet rank," so-called, is one of great interest to the entire Army and Navy, and of great importance to the fortunate officers who have been advanced more or less degrees in that species of promotion, it is, nevertheless, one which has brought out great differences of opinion during the recent instances of its application. These differences partly result from the fact that the object and the scope of this rank are not always properly understood; and partly from the fact that personal feeling often gets the better of scientific principle—that an officer sometimes prefers his own advantage to the general good of the service. It is questionable whether the very words "brevet rank" do not form an improper compound. The original French *brevet* signifies patent, letters-patent, license, or, when applied to the Army and Navy, *commission*. We derive the word, however, (with our Articles of War), as SCOTT informs us, at secondhand, *i. e.*, from England, where it signifies apparently a general commission in the Army, as distinguished from a commission in a particular sub-division. The practical effect, nevertheless, which our own Congressional legislation on this subject has given to brevets, has changed for us, in this latter respect, the import of the phrase from its French and English signification. But it is clear that the commission, or letters-patent, so to speak, constitutes the brevet. The brevet is the documentary title by which the rank is held, and not the rank itself; so that, in speaking of an officer, we properly allude to his rank *by* brevet. But the term "brevet-rank" is not only established by custom, but is used in legislation, as will presently appear.

Of course, the main facts on this point are known: that originally a brevet was a commission giving an officer title and rank above his pay; that, during the war of 1812, and, again, a few years later, Congress provided that an officer on duty and exercising a command according to his brevet, should be entitled to the pay of the grade to which he was brevetted; that the Articles of War (61 and 62) regulate each case of possible conflict as to the duty of command arising between officers present together in command, when there would be discrepancy between their relative ranks and their relative ranks by brevet. This last legislation had become necessary because the brevet, as it originally came to us, would have carried not only the exercise of its commission in the Army at large, but in the particular regiment to which the officer belonged.

The Act of Congress, however, under which the brevets now chiefly discussed were conferred, is the very terse one of 1863, No. 61, republished in General Orders No. 73 of that year from the War Department. This act is entitled "an act to authorize the brevetting of volunteer and other officers in the United States service." It empowers the PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate "to confer brevet rank" (and so giving sanction to the phrase already spoken of, it may be observed) upon "commissioned officers of the volunteer and other forces in the United States service" who had been or should be "distinguished by gallant actions or meritorious conduct; which rank shall not entitle them to any increase of pay or emoluments." This "brevet rank" is thus specifically provided to be an honorary distinction, a titular reward for gallantry and good conduct. It was designed mainly for the reward of our Volunteer officers, and for Regular officers who were serving in volunteer commissions. And, finally, it comprehends in its compass not only the officers who have been remarkable for dash and daring in the field, but those who have acted merito-

riously in the laborious but not perilous duties of the Bureau.

Under this Act, brevets have been poured out with a free, almost a spendthrift's, hand. And now the question comes up as to their confirmation. The arguments in favor of such action, against such action, in favor of "a new deal of the cards"—that is to say, a new distribution of brevets—the complaints of injustice in present selections, the proposals for a new and more scientific method of nomination for the honorary rank, the record of instances of merit overlooked, or of wire-pulling triumphant—all these would require many columns merely to allude to. In one word let us say that, upon the whole, we hope the intention will be to confirm all the brevets. Let the rare exception only be to reject. When some glaring instance of favoritism, or improper procuring, or political influence, or any unworthy motive, can be shown to have secured the brevet, of course it should not be confirmed. But, let the rule be otherwise. Were we going to do the thing all over again, doubtless a more scientific, accurate, deliberate, careful and just—and accordingly a far more honorable—selection might be made. But it is impossible to do the work over again. General officers have been mustered out in profusion, and the Army has disappeared. It would be difficult to collect the papers requisite for establishing claims to distinction. Moreover, it is doubtful whether much injustice has been done. There is always a great deal of talk about "political influence" by the disappointed, which amounts to nothing. These brevets often bear very high and responsible names, as they pass through from brigade to division, and division to corps, and corps to army, until they finally receive the personal signature of Lieutenant-General GRANT, before reaching the War Office. At all events, even those officers who can point out errors and lapses in the system of brevetting, will see how deplorably worse it would be, if the Senate should undertake, on general principles, not to confirm the brevets. And as to the cases in which injustice has been done, those must be remedied by degrees, each instance by itself. The fact that many brevets have been given, does not shut out the possibility of many more. Brevets have often been conferred after the muster-out of officers, from their actual rank, the brevet being antedated. No, this is too cheap an honor—it being an empty title, which, in many cases, is only given to be instantly recalled again by muster-out—for our Government to be at all parsimonious about it. Were the increased pay of the higher grade called for, it would be quite another affair.

It is sometimes questioned how muster-out from the actual rank affects the rank by brevet. The point is usually more theoretical than practical, of course, and principally arises upon a reentry into the service with a rank below the brevet; or else in matters of doubt as to continuing the brevet title and wearing the brevet badges, after muster-out. Now, we think that this matter will be simplified by remembering that the actual rank is the foundation of which the brevet is the superstructure. Take away the actual rank, and you are by implication supposed to take away the other. The muster-out from the former, accordingly, supposes the muster-out from the latter, even though nothing is said upon the subject. Ordinarily, of course, the officer is described by his twofold title—"Captain and Brevet Major A." for example. Then, of course, there is no doubt. But, supposing no such double title should be given, the implication is the same, since the case is to be dealt with as one of imperfect description of the person.

Perhaps, however, it will be suggested that, though the rule may be admitted in cases of officers brevetted before being mustered out, yet the case would be different with those brevetted after discharge. But there is really no difference, on the simple ground that the honorary title disappears as soon as the actual one does on which it is based. And, as a matter of fact, the brevets are usually or always dated back so as to precede the date of muster-out, and to bring them under the other rule. It is not meant, of course, to discuss the question whether titles should be asserted or uniform or other decorations of service worn by officers after their muster-out.

ORDERS of the War Department, A. G. O., dated January 24, 1866, discontinue Camp "Chase," Ohio, as a rendezvous for return troops, and "Tod Barracks," Columbus Ohio, are to be used instead, for the accommodation of the few remaining Ohio Regiments yet to be discharged.

WELL, it appears that CÆSAR's crossing of the Rubicon is not to be paralleled by the colored soldiers' passing of the Rio Grande. General SHERIDAN has rebuked the disorderly movement on Bagdad, and has put Mr. General R. CLAY CRAWFORD in quod, at Fort Jackson. This is all very well. But, certainly, the fact that an act like the seizure of Bagdad could be perpetrated, that troops could move from our side of the river and commit so flagrant a violation, and that no one is hanged, shot, court-martialed, or even mildly reprimanded, shows an extraordinary state of discipline, and a very peculiar state of soldierly sentiment in the "army of occupation." The pillage of Bagdad by the colored troops was no ordinary case of plunder. Whatever way we regard it, it has an unpleasant look. It was a case of "stealing and giving a bad odor." So far as this movement relates to the MONROE Doctrine, it undertook to settle, off-hand and by a sword's stroke, what the statesmen were patiently and with great caution elaborating. It audaciously assumed to force the moves of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. JOHNSON. At the very moment that we receive news of the raid on Bagdad, comes news that private information, received in the city of Mexico, indicates that the French troops will not be withdrawn until MAXIMILIAN is free from American intervention. With what face can we demand the withdrawal of the French troops to protect MAXIMILIAN, when, in opposition to our declared neutrality, our own officers and men raid into the territory held by him? At all events, however, as we have said, the military authorities in the Department of the Gulf have promptly disavowed connection with the affair at Bagdad. General SHERIDAN has been blamed, and, as we are sure, too hastily blamed, for allowing his troops to lapse into such a condition that the recent demonstrations on the Rio Grande were possible. Granted that that officer has been chiefly distinguished hitherto as a "fighting general," that single fact does not impute any lack of skill as a disciplinarian. We presume General SHERIDAN has already called upon General WEITZEL for the reason which invited the posting of troops in Bagdad, and, unless a good excuse can be given for occupying that post, the responsibility for whatever fault occurred will be fixed on the officer or officers to whom it belongs. General SHERIDAN's well-known sympathy for the Juarist cause will not prevent him from the exercise of his equally well-known promptitude in cases of dereliction from duty. The New Orleans news tells us that the only "reason for the occupation of Bagdad by the American forces was to pre-serve order there!" Indeed! And suppose Vera Cruz is out of order, shall American forces, therefore, occupy that gulf port? Suppose Montreal is excited about the Fenians, shall General HOOKER send a battalion over from Rouse's Point to occupy it? Though order be Heaven's first law, it is not so clear that upon our Republic is devolved the duty of enforcing it, even in affairs simply terrestrial. But it is high time that our people should learn not to imply censure upon tried officers, based on newspaper reports.

ON Wednesday evening the celebrated Seventh regiment, of New York, gave its grand reception to those of its members who distinguished themselves in the United States service during the war. The Academy of Music was decorated with elegant taste, and was crowded from nine o'clock in the evening until four in the morning with a brilliant assembly, amid which Army and Navy uniforms were numerous. We go to press too early to say more than that the reception was managed with the finest skill, and in every way sustained the high character of the Seventh.

BREVET Major-General Ruger, commanding Department of North Carolina, in General Orders No. 7, Raleigh, North Carolina, January 23, 1866, says: "The painful duty devolves upon the commanding General of announcing, to the officers and soldiers of this command, the death of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Coolidge, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director of this Department, who died in this city this morning, at half-past five o'clock. Colonel Coolidge was one of the oldest surgeons of the Regular Army, having served in the Medical corps for more than twenty-five years. In his death the country has lost a faithful and devoted patriot; his profession, one of its ablest, most useful and zealous members; his family, a loving husband and father, and his friends, one whose memory they will ever revere as the highest type of a true and noble-minded gentleman. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, officers of the Department Staff will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* notices General MORRIS's new infantry tactics quite favorably, but at the same time very cautiously. It opens an editorial article on the subject by speaking of the efforts which the European powers have been making, since the Italian campaign of 1859, to improve their systems of cavalry and infantry tactics, and refers to General MORRIS's work as the result of the practical experience of a soldier in our great war. France, desirous to maintain the superior mobility which her Army in Lombardy exhibited, has not altered the tactical movements prescribed in her official regulations so much as she has attempted to evolve them with greater rapidity; while Austria has adopted a new system so successfully that the manoeuvres of Austrian troops, at the present time, are considered, by many excellent critics, to be more rapid and more efficient than those of the Army of France. The remaining nations of Europe have more or less followed the example set by those nations. Though the tactics of General MORRIS have found commendation in the United States from many experienced officers, CASEY is still the authority, and no one seems disposed to displace him—certainly, not by General MORRIS.

A LETTER from Loupigne, Belgium, says: "The venerable General WAUTIER, who, notwithstanding his ninety-five years, went to meet his new sovereign, LEOPOLD II., when making his entrance into Brussels, would be perhaps surprised if he knew that there still lives at the village of Viesville, near Gosselies, a former *cantinière* of LA Toun's Dragoons, now one hundred and two years of age. She is in the enjoyment of all her intellectual faculties, takes long walks, and even danced the first quadrille at the fête of Thimoon, a village near Viesville, in September last. She is fond of relating her life of adventure, passed in the midst of camps and battles. She was at Fleurus in 1794, and during the battle gave birth to a son. She only quitted the army after the death of her husband, to return to her native village."

A LETTER from Mexico gives some account of the measures adopted with respect to the Zouaves who had revolted at Martinique. It says: "On their arrival at the Mexican capital, they were received on the plain in front of the citadel by the whole of the French garrison, forming a square, and with arms loaded. A battery was also pointed in their direction. The Marshal ordering the new comers to draw up in line, commanded them to pile arms and then to advance twenty paces. While they were executing that movement, two companies came behind, and got between them and their arms. All at tempt at disobedience was then impossible. The *garmerie* next came forward and took into custody twenty-five, whom they handcuffed and took to prison. The others inhabit an old convent, where they are to remain until they pass before a military tribunal."

THE British screw frigate *Leander* has been the scene of nineteen courts-martial since it was commissioned in April, 1863. It is very plain there is something wrong either with officers or crew. Lately, while lying off Valparaiso, there was a violent disturbance aboard her. Commander PRATTEN, having ascertained that small-pox was committing great ravages on shore, refused leave to the men to sleep on shore, but they were allowed to go on shore, and return at 9 p. m. This incensed the blue-jackets, and on November 9th, when the watches were called, no one came up to answer the pipe, but all on the lower deck commenced shouting and yelling, singing in chorus our American air, "John Brown," with the words altered to "We'll hang Commander PRATTEN on an old apple-tree." Rear-Admiral—then Commodore—HARVEY instantly summoned the marines on deck. The deck was cleared of the mutineers, though not without some skirmishing, during which Sub-Lieutenant PUGH was struck. The whole of the crew were then called together, and the Commodore asked them what their grievance was. They made no reply, and ten men having been pointed out as concerned in the disturbance, were tried by court-martial. Some were acquitted, and of the others, one was sentenced to receive forty-eight lashes and two years' imprisonment, five to be imprisoned for a year, and the petty officers to be disgraced. Another account makes Commander PRATTEN responsible for the disturbance, inasmuch as he undertook to refuse leave without asking the Commodore. For nineteen months the crew had not had one night's leave of absence, and, although leave had been promised after the ship had been scraped, and the men had worked like horses, the promise was not kept. At the same time, men belonging to another ship received permission to go on shore.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, writing from Sierra Leone, thinks that the especial care the newspapers have taken to show that the black troops were loyal and trustworthy, during the late Jamaica insurrection, will lead the public to believe that such conduct on the part of negro troops is exceptional. He, therefore, improves the opportunity to say "that they (the black

troops) have ever proved themselves to be brave soldiers "when the occasion has served, and good citizens wherever they have been quartered. I especially allude to the "First West India Regiment, the only one employed in "the late rebellion—men who have proved themselves to be "the worthy successors of those who gained for its colors "the names inscribed thereon: 'Dominica,' 'Martinique,' "and 'Guadaloupe,' not forgetting the unrecorded services "rendered by it in the suppression of mutiny and revolt in "the colonies of Trinidad and Demerara. It would, too, "perhaps, be deemed only a further act of justice to inform "a discriminating public that our possessions on the West "Coast of Africa—the most deadly climate in the world—"are held solely by these corps, and that on no one occasion, "out of the many on which they have been called upon to "act, have they ever been found to be anything but 'loyal "and trustworthy,' in common with every other of the "Queen's soldiers."

THE *Paris Presse* thinks Commodore CRAVEN was justified in refusing to fight the iron-clad *Stonewall*, which slipped out of a foreign harbor, but holds that some rule should be drawn up for similar cases, since the chances are that, in a naval duel, such as that proposed by Captain PAGE, his vessel, which, besides being plated, was armed with heavy ARMSTRONGS, would have had the better of the engagement. But the *Presse* goes on to declare that a fast-going wooden vessel, with one powerful gun, may prove an overmatch for a first-rate iron-clad, and with one lucky shot send her to the bottom. It dwells on the performances of Admiral FARRAGUT, and the havoc played by fast wooden cruisers, such as the *Alabama*. "The problem," it says "remains still "to be solved, if the construction of immense floating "machines, built of iron, can be considered as a step made "in the art of shipbuilding, or as an inexcusable waste of "public money, for a single projectile of two hundred "pounds would send the finest plated vessel to the bottom "in five minutes, and a wooden ship, which is not so difficult to handle, is able to fire such a projectile quite as "easily as an iron one."

AMONG the old French soldiers who died last year are cited the following names: Marshal MAGNAN, whose career has yet to be traced; General LAMORICIERE, whose last field was Castelfidardo; General DREMOND, doubtless of Scotch extraction, who fought in Russia, Algeria, and the Crimean campaign; Colonel LABORDE, who was in the Old Guard with NAPOLEON at Elba; Viscount DE NOE (*Anglice*, NOAH), father of SHREK, the famous caricaturist of *Charivari*, and HAM and JAPHET, who are two other natural sons; JOSEPH MACMAHON, elder brother of the Marshal, who served in the cavalry till he became a major; the Marquis of BERGERET, who enlisted as a private soldier in 1792, and Captain CHARREL, who was an old soldier during the First Empire. These are some of the veterans carried off in 1865. This year we have already to record the death of JEAN BAPTISTE NOEL, who lost a leg seventy-three years ago before Cologne—a loss which did not prevent him serving again till he received fresh wounds, when he left the service and got married. He defended his village against the Prussians when Lorraine was invaded. He leaves behind him a widow aged eighty-five years.

COUNT DE MOYNIER has brought an action against M. THIERS for having attributed to General Count DE SEGUR a feat of arms which occurred before Rheims in the campaign of 1814, consisting in the defeat of a division of the Allied army and the capture of eleven guns, the honor of which exploit the Count claims for his father. The case was to have been pleaded on Saturday in the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal, but M. BAZE, counsel for M. THIERS, obtained a postponement.

THE proposed reduction of the English army, is now stated to be this: "Each battalion in the United Kingdom "is to be reduced from twelve to ten companies. As each "regiment now abroad will undergo this reduction when "it arrives in England, it follows that, in the course of "time, every battalion in the army will be thus brought "down by two companies. A corresponding increase will "not be made in those going upon foreign service."

IT is said that the British Admiralty intends to construct one (if not more) very long iron ship, which is to have great speed, and strength sufficient to carry two 600-pounders, and even heavier guns, if any such are to be produced. The means of propulsion are to be afforded by twin screws, and the bottom is to be sheathed with wood and coated with copper. In arriving at the determination last mentioned, it would appear that the Lords of the Admiralty have been guided by something more than theory; they have waited for a practical illustration of the value of the plan. An iron ship, called the *Iron Gem*, was by her owner sheathed in the manner described, and was dispatched upon an experimental voyage, during which she experienced severe gales. On her return she was placed in Messrs. FLETCHER's dry dock at Limehouse for public inspection. Upon an examination of her bottom not the slightest trace of galvanic action could be discovered. She then made a voyage to

Pernambuco—a very severe test—and on her return to Liverpool was placed in the Clarence Dock, and again opened in several parts for examination, in which state she was rigidly inspected by LORD's surveyors, and also by an officer deputed by the Admiralty, and was found in as perfect a state as on the previous survey in London.

THE sixth of the iron-plated vessels built by the Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, in France, for Italy, has just been launched. She is a gun-boat, called the *Varesse*.—It appears that modifications are about to be made in the construction of the Russian army, which, as far as period of service is concerned, will be assimilated to that of Prussia. All young men without exception will be held liable to military service, and there will be no buying off or finding of substitutes.—The Whitworth and Armstrong guns used in the competitive examination have been subjected to destructive tests at Woolwich, and have been cut in two. On investigation it appears that the initial centre tube of the Whitworth is destroyed; that the second coil is cracked; that the third coil is cracked; and that only the outer coil is sound. The inner tube of the Armstrong is split; all the others are sound.—The Irish government do not intend, it is said, to call out the Militia this year for training. There is too much Fenianism about.—Italy is doing her best to reduce her present exorbitant expenditure by cutting down her army and navy estimates. The army is to be reduced by 20,000 men, and a similar measure of economy will be applied to the navy.—The alteration in the bows of the *Bellerophon* is nearly accomplished. The ram will then present a much sharper head. The "figure-head" of the ship will be a shield with scroll work. The outer armor-plating of the *Lord Wredden* approaches completion; the mid-ships and the bows are very nearly completed, leaving only a portion of the stern to be plated with the armor.—By official order, the garrison at Aldershot camp are making a raid upon the hordes of rats which infest the camp.

THE *Banda* and *Kirwee* prize money case, in which is involved about two millions and a-half of prize money captured from the rebels in the Indian mutiny, recently came before the British Admiralty Court. The question was as to the printed evidence to be brought into court before the hearing. As many as "six volumes" of evidence had been printed, and the case was expected to last several days, as more than a dozen barristers had to be heard. The present application was as to the evidence to be produced, and an order was made for its admission on payment of costs. The case was to be heard on the 8th of January.

IRON FORTS.

(From the London Engineer of January 5th.)

THROUGH most subliminary matters can be traced the consolatory and mysterious law of compensation. In free countries like our own and the United States, the grand developments of self-relying private enterprise magnetically attract and employ the energies of such men as DUPUY DE LOME or TODLEBEN; they become independent constructive princes—the heads of thousands of artisans. As a further result our public service is, with few exceptions, less efficiently manned, and England and America have Isherwoods instead of DUPUY DE LOMES. For years our Admiralty thought in wood; the current of official thought then changed for solid masses of iron, and only recently has the sleeping beauty of Whitehall roused itself from its magic slumbers. And long after Russia, under the directions of TODLEBEN, had begun to replace her granite forts of Cronstadt by solid iron, the Royal Engineers of the War Department still thought in granite. It needed such stubborn facts as the shots which lately demolished the experimental casemate at Shoeburyness to arouse them from their belief in stone. Alas, for the time lost in studying its properties, and alas, for the beautiful drawings of granite forts! As a sort of happy medium between granite and iron, the engineers of the War Department seemed to think that a trustworthy iron shield for the embrasures would be sufficient. The signal failure, however, of the granite itself, as shown in the Shoeburyness trials, will probably tend to the abandonment of this bastard system of piecing old garments with new stuff. The question is no longer one of iron *versus* granite, but rather—What is the best system of construction for an iron fort?

Whatever may be done ultimately—however much Mr. CHALMERS may improve upon his own present plans—it is certain that his system of armor-plating, whether employed for naval or military purposes, has given the best results of any. We need scarcely be reminded that the late Iron-Plate Committee's *dernier mot* was—"No other target designed for naval purposes has resisted a similar weight of "shot with so little injury." We give elsewhere a vertical section of this system of protecting ships of war. We understand that two large targets of the kind are now being built by the leading naval power of the Continent, for the purpose of fairly testing the value of the system.

It was the success of the CHALMERS's system of armor-plating in the hands of the late Iron-Plate Committee that led the Secretary of State for War to request Mr. CHALMERS to provide a shield on his system for one of the embrasures of the casemate lately tested at Shoeburyness. Much has been written about the results of these trials, but we do not think that any engraving of that portion which gave the greatest resistance to the projectiles has yet been published. Our engraving shows the construction of the CHALMERS's embrasure in full detail. As is seen, it had a front plate 4 inches thick; a backing of thin iron

plates 8 inches deep, their outer edges supporting the front plate, and their inner bearing on a second armor plate 2 inches thick. This second plate rested upon a cushion of teak timber, 6 1-4 inches thick, the whole bearing on a skin of 1-inch iron, and bound together by twenty-three 3-inch diameter bolts, and sixteen 2-inch bolts, all having shallow square threads. The skin was attached to two struts, by double angle-bars, 6 inches by 4 1-2 inches by 3-4 inch, and strengthened by six similar bars running at right angles to the struts. A strong H girder, 20 inches deep, supported the shield across the top of the embrasure. The struts to which the shield was attached rested upon a bottom plate of 1-inch iron 3 1-2 feet wide, and through this plate the entire mass was secured to the stone-work by ten bolts of 2 1-2 inches diameter. This shield, as we have said, owes its origin to the successful trial of the CHALMERS' target, in April, 1863, and the recommendation of Lord PALMERSTON, who introduced the inventor to the Secretary of State for War. The principle of the embrasure shield was intended to be exactly the same as that of the target, but at the suggestion of the engineers of the War Department, it was altered to the form as shown. For the alternate layers of timber and iron of the original design, the present backing of layers, all of thin iron, was substituted. It was thought best not to introduce such a perishable material as timber in a permanent work. Half of the shield has a backing of plain bars 8 inches by 1 inch. The other half has bars fitting into each other; these last were suggested by the inventor, and their adoption for the entire shield would add about £10 to its cost. These alterations are stated by Mr. CHALMERS to add greatly to the weight and cost of the shield, without improving its powers of resistance. Thus, this shield has cost over £1,000 (independently of the consideration paid to Mr. CHALMERS for the invention and superintending its construction—£600). A shield of the same size on the plan originally submitted would cost only about half this amount. The size of this shield is 12 feet by 8 feet; its weight per foot is 650 lbs. The total weight, including struts and foundation plate, is about twenty-nine tons.

The shield was tried in competition with another (proposed by Captain INGLIS, Superintendent of the Works at Shoeburyness), consisting of a single solid plate, 13 1-2 inches thick. The battery to test the two shields was placed at 200 yards' distance, and consisted of the following guns:

7-inch shunt, throwing a steel shot, 115 lbs. with 15-lb. charge.
8-inch shunt, throwing a steel shot 150 lbs. with 22-lb. charge.
9 1/4-inch shunt, throwing a steel shot 220 lbs. with 30-lb. charge.
10-inch shunt, throwing a steel shot 280 lbs. with 36-lb. charge.

Both proved a perfect defence against the seven and eight inch guns; but the thick plate shield cracked on one side by the first blow from the 9 1-4 inch gun, and the 10-inch, or 300-pounder, broke it right across. Four rounds settled the fate of the solid shield; but the CHALMERS' embrasure probably withstood a severer assault than any similar structure. There can be little doubt, however, that the results would have been even yet more favorable if a change had not been made from the elastic backing used for the naval armor-plate, shown in the fifth figure, to the solid backing of the embrasure.

One noticeable result of all the innumerable experiments at Shoeburyness with armor-plating was also apparent at these trials. A number of the bolts gave way under the blows of the 300-pounder. Mr. CHALMERS, with a true mechanical prescience, has always given the greatest attention to those important connecting parts of his target—and of every target—the bolts. Properly proportioned to the weight and thickness of the plates, his bolts are threaded with a shallow square thread, instead of being weakened by deep V-threads, as he states to "have been invariably the case before the trial" of his first target. Lock-nuts have been generally used, and it was a feature at the late trials, for which the "royal road" engineers could not account, that the top or lock-nut generally gave way first, tearing off with it the end of the bolt. This is, however, sufficiently obvious when we reflect that, if there be the least vertical play between the bottom nut and the bolt (as there almost invariably is), all the work is thrown on the supplementary top nut. This one is generally made of a less depth, though just the contrary ought to be the case. One desideratum would evidently be, if possible, to do away with such an inefficient system of locking the nuts. In order to protect the bolts under the tremendous jar and shake produced by the impact of the shot, india-rubber washers have been used. But this is again merely a temporary expedient, as india-rubber is known quickly to lose all its elasticity under such circumstances, and to adhere to the metal. The French have, in fact, long ago rejected all through bolts for armor-plating, using in preference a sort of gigantic wood screw, with a conical head tapped into the backing. We understand that the War-office will shortly try a new plan for protecting the bolts of armor-plates—a plan recommended to their notice by the Admiralty authorities, to whom it was first proposed by Mr. PAGET.

It having been officially reported to Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, that Colonel H. N. Frisbie, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, has obtained money from the enlisted men of his command, to the amount of several thousand dollars, as a loan, on deposit, or by subscription to a fund, instituted by himself, and known as the "Lincoln Land Association," for the alleged purpose of buying lands and providing homes for said men; and such transactions being deemed illegal, prejudicial to military discipline, and not for the best interests of the enlisted men of his regiment, the rights and privileges of said Association not being protected and sanctioned by law, or assured by corporate charter, and sufficient security or bonds for said money not being given by him, Major-General Canby orders that Colonel H. N. Frisbie refund, without delay, to the enlisted men of the Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, all moneys obtained from them for the purpose and in the manner above described.

By sentence of Court-Martial, Surgeon CHARLES M. WRIGHT, Thirty-second U. S. C. T., has been cashiered and dishonorably discharged the service, Major-General HANCOCK approving. The charges were "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and "violation of the Forty-fifth Article of War."

ARMY GAZETTE.

First Lieutenant J. H. Vanderlice, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, who was sentenced to be cashiered and dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances due him, and that he be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the Government of the United States, is hereby reinstated as of the date of his dismissal.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Lothrop, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Florida.

So much of Special Order No. 16, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, as relieved Brevet Major John Vansant, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, from duty in the Middle Division of the Gulf, and ordered him to duty in the Department of Arkansas, is hereby revoked.

The First Iowa cavalry, Third Michigan cavalry, and Seventh Indiana cavalry have been ordered to be mustered out of the service, in Special Orders dated the 22d instant.

The rendezvous for returned troops at Elmira and Albany, N. Y., have been ordered broken up, and the remaining four regiments of New York Volunteers, when ordered mustered out, will be sent for final payment to Harts Island, New York harbor.

ORGANIZATION OF AN ARTILLERY BOARD.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1866.

General Orders No. 6.

A permanent Artillery Board is hereby organized, to which questions pertaining to the artillery arm of the service may be referred by the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief for discussion and recommendation. The Board shall have the power to make original recommendations to the General-in-Chief in reference to the interests and efficiency of the artillery arm. The members shall sit on the Board according to their rank in the artillery, and the senior member shall be President. He shall have the power to call meetings at such times and places as shall be approved by the General-in-Chief. A complete record of all proceedings of the Board will be kept by the Secretary, who, on being relieved, shall turn it over to his successor or to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary rooms and stationery on requisition of the President of the Board. Detail for the Board: Brevet Brigadier-General H. J. Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Third artillery; Brevet Colonel Albion P. Howe, Major Fourth artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Benjamin, Captain Second artillery, Secretary.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 30, 1866.

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report, viz:

HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain E. P. Ransom, C. S. V.
Captain George S. Roper, C. S. V.
Captain William L. Palmer (brevet major), C. S. V.
Captain Frank C. Ford, C. S. V.
Captain John R. Thompson, C. S. V.
Captain C. S. Garfield, C. S. V.
Captain Edward Dale, C. S. V.
Captain Leroy R. Hawthorn, C. S. V.
Captain George W. Roby, C. S. V.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward Charles Kratzberg, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty with the Third U. S. heavy artillery at Memphis, Tenn.

Hospital Steward E. H. Packard, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of South Carolina, and ordered to report to the Medical Director, Department of Georgia, for duty.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Officer U. S. Army, as Chief Ordnance Officer Department of the Columbia.

DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward William J. Whelan, U. S. Army.

MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.

Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Craven, U. S. Volunteers.

Surgeons James P. Prince and C. B. White, U. S. Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major H. G. Keefe, U. S. Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeons A. Theodore Pick, Richard B. Brown and John Ward, U. S. Volunteers.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Medical Cadet W. Morris Austin, U. S. Army.
Hospital Stewards D. P. Morgan, Charles H. Hazleton, James Parks, J. T. Fulton, George Sharp, L. M. Sagar, C. W. Carr, C. F. Bennett, A. H. Johnson, G. W. Steen, Jr., Reinhold Springsguth, Oren P. Waterbury and John L. Stewart, U. S. Army.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE REVOKED.

The order honorably discharging Hospital Steward C. C. Bosworth, U. S. Army, is revoked, and he is dishonorably discharged the service with loss of all pay and allowances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The order mustering out of the service Hospital Chaplain Charles A. Raymond, dated the 25th August last, is hereby revoked, and he is ordered to report to Colonel O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, at Richmond, Va.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 22.—Boatswain James Brown, to the *Juniata*.

JANUARY 24.—Surgeon John J. Abernethy, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., and those appertaining to the Naval Station, Pensacola.

Second Assistant Engineer William M. Barr, to special duty connected with iron-clads, at League Island, Pennsylvania.

JANUARY 25.—Professor Simon Newcomb, to duty as a member of a board for the examination of assistant naval constructors at New York.

Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, to the receiving ship *Alleghany*.

Captain John De Camp, to command the *Potomac*, in the Gulf Squadron.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 24.—Surgeon S. J. Jones, from the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Daniel Hardee, from iron-clad duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Chocoma*.

JANUARY 25.—Surgeon Daniel Egbert, from the receiving ship *Alleghany*, and waiting orders.

JANUARY 26.—Carpenter Oliver F. Gerry, from the *Miantonomoh*, and ordered to the *Bienville*.

Commander Alexander Gibson, from the command of the *Potomac*, and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

Harrie Webster, Third Assistant Engineer.

Herman Peters, an Acting Boatswain.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 22.—Mate Thomas P. Jones, to the Gulf Squadron.

Mate Charles T. Remmons, to the *Vermont*.

JANUARY 23.—Acting Master William G. Morris, to the *Michigan*.

JANUARY 24.—Acting Master Samuel Very, to the *Chickapee*.

JANUARY 25.—Ensign Louis R. Chester, to iron-clad duty at League Island, Pennsylvania.

Mate J. L. Blauvelt, to the *Acushnet*.

JANUARY 26.—Acting Ensign August Adler, to the *Vermont*.

JANUARY 27.—Acting Ensign A. J. Kane, to the *Mackinaw*.

Acting Ensign James H. Delano, to the *South Carolina*.

Mate William F. Warnick, to the Gulf Squadron.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 22.—Acting Chief Engineer William H. Meredith, from the *Manayunk*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Evans, from the *Squadro*, and granted leave.

JANUARY 23.—Mate Leon Bryant, from the *Vermont*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas McCausland, from the *Fasco*, and ordered to the *Manayunk*.

Acting Ensign John M. Kelly, from the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Doherty, from the *Fasco*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George E. Burwell, from the *Mahaska*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Patterson, from the *Morgan*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. F. Donegan, from the *Fasco*, and ordered to the *Morgan*.

JANUARY 24.—Mates Henry G. Thorburn, John Tenney and William W. Hunter, from the *Memphis*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Conry, from the command of the *Memphis*, and granted leave.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Sherfy, Acting Master W. F. Pratt, Acting Ensigns Samuel A. Gove, Charles N. Hicks, Caleb H. Armstrong, Thomas Mason and Robert Carey, from the *Memphis*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Albert Mayer and Lucius Harlow, from the *Memphis*, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lawrence G. Hart, from the *Memphis*, and ordered to the *Florida*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles W. Pennington, from the *Memphis*, and ordered to the *Bienville*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Charles W. Clift and Daniel D. Fennell, from the *Memphis*, and ordered to the *Mayflower*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Gilbert A. Robertson, from the *Memphis*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

JANUARY 27.—Acting Ensign Ed A. Sawyer, from iron-clad duty at League Island, Pennsylvania, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign George M. Frindle, from the *Mackinaw*, and granted sick leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Alonzo W. Muldaur, from the *Chickapee*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JANUARY 22.—Mate Thomas Dalton, of the *Muscola*.

Mate William H. Richmond, of the Navy Yard, Washington.

JANUARY 23.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry C. Burgess, Boston, Mass.

JANUARY 26.—Acting Ensign George Thomas Pearson, of the *Potomac*.

Acting Ensign George H. Book, of the *Winoski*.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

JANUARY 25.—Acting Assistant Paymaster William W. Woodhull, of Philadelphia, Pa.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JANUARY 22.—Mates John Conway and Patrick Doyle, of the *Vermont*.

Acting Ensign Hubert Oberly, of the *Vermont*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Eugene Mack, of the *Chocoma*.

JANUARY 23.—Acting Ensign James Downes, of Erie, Pa.

JANUARY 26.—Acting Ensign George Smith, of Orleans, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JANUARY 22.—The honorable discharge granted Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Kidder, of the *Mackinaw*, on the 8th inst., is hereby revoked, and he will remain on board that vessel.

JANUARY 27.—Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut and Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter having completed their duties at Washington, the board of which they were members is hereby dissolved.

JANUARY 23.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Grenville Lewis, ordered to the *Arethusa* on the 12th inst., will consider himself on leave of absence.

Acting Ensign Robert M. Clark, has been granted sick leave.

The honorable discharge granted Acting Ensign Oliver Swain on the 11th inst. is hereby revoked, and has been granted sick leave.

CORRECTION.

By an error of the printer, last week, in the list of honorable discharges from the Volunteer service, a large number of Acting Volunteer Lieutenants were put under the head of Acting Volunteer Lieutenants-Commanders. Under the latter head should have been included only the following: Wm. B. Eaton, Wm. Flye, and R. B. Smith.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending January 27, 1866:—

Thomas H. Boardley, chief engineer, December 10, U. S. steamer *Kansas*, at Bahia.

Charles Gilbert, seaman, January 19, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles D. Jones, lieutenant, December 19, Tremont House, Boston.

Wesley Hawkins (colored), landsman, January 1, U. S. steamer *Chocoma*.

Joseph Howard, cook, January 1, U. S. schooner *M. A. Wood*.

John A. Holbrook, sailmaker, January 2, Portsmouth, N. H.

NAVAL REGISTER.

COLORADO, screw, flagship European Squadron, was at Villafranca, France, January 5, 1866, and was about to proceed to Lisbon, which has been selected as the headquarters for the squadron.

DE SOTO, paddle-wheel, Captain William M. Walker, arrived at Washington January 27th, from Havana. Has been ordered to New York.

GUARD, storeship European Squadron, ordered from Spezia to Lisbon.

INO, storeship European Squadron, at Spezia January 5, but ordered to Lisbon.

MARIGOLD, tug, Acting Ensign Robert Hunter, arrived at Baltimore January 27, from the Gulf Squadron.

MONADNOCK, iron-clad, 4, arrived at Pernambuco on the 22d of December, accompanied by her two convoys.

RHODE ISLAND, paddle-wheel, 12, sails with the following list of officers: Acting Rear-Admiral, James S. Palmer; Fleet Captain, Commander Thomas G. Corbin; Commander, Donald McN. Fairfax; Lieutenant-Commander, Edward E. Potter; Lieutenants, James O'Kane and La Rue P. Adams; Masters, Henry C. Taylor and Allan D. Brown; Ensign, Wm. K. Wheeler; Chief Engineer, Geo. Sewell; Paymaster, James N. Carpenter; Surgeon, C. J. Cleborne; Assistant Surgeon, G. B. Lecompte; Captain Marines, J. S. Burrough; Lieutenant Marines, J. H. Washburn; Secretary, F. T. Mason; Carpenter, James McDonnell; Midshipmen, Fletcher, Brownson, Elliot Wilson, and Starr; Assistant Engineers, Scott, Van Hovenberg Peltz, Halt, and Lee; Clerks, Isam, Jones, Hervey and Potts.

TRICORNEROGA, screw, Captain Charles Steedman, arrived at Lisbon December 25th, from the United States, and is to remain there for the present.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

Mr. W. H. Webb does not propose to sell the *Dunderberg* to the Chilean government, as has been alleged.

The United States Marine Hospital in New Orleans has been turned over by Collector Kellogg to General Baird for a temporary hospital, and a home of refuge for freedmen.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury is engaged in the examination of claims presented by parties for the loss of vessels hired by the Government, and which were destroyed by the enemy during the Rebellion.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* and *Tuscarora* were at Pernambuco January 10th, coaling. The *Juniata*, *Kansas* and *Onward* were at Rio Janeiro 2d inst. The *Vanderbilt* and *Monadnock* were seen January 3 off Cape St. Roque.

A board of naval officers consisting of Vice-Admiral Farragut and Rear-Admirals Davis, Dahlgren and Porter, was in session in Washington, last week, to make recommendations for the promotion of officers in the Navy and the Marine corps for distinguished merit. They have concluded their labors, and adjourned.

The Lighthouse Board is experimenting in the use of lard oil. A large quantity has been purchased under contract, and distributed to the lighthouses which are fitted with lamps adapted to its use. So far, the experiment has proven a complete success. Lighthouse keepers and mariners agree that its light is far superior in brilliancy to that produced by sperm oil.

Those who are interested in the prizes *Charlotte* and *Slag*, captured by the United States steamers *Wilderness*, *Nansemond*, *Monicello*, *A. D. Vance*, *Malvern*, *Matanzas* and *Launch No. 6*, may be gratified to know that the Navy Department has sent the lists to the Fourth Auditor's office, and that they will be ready for the distribution of shares in about two months.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, of Alabama notoriety, "Rear-Admiral and Brigadier-General," &c., has himself prepared an elaborate argument, which has been presented to the President by his counsel, Judge Hughes, in which he claims the benefit of the Sherman-Johnson parole, and that under this parole he is entitled to be discharged from parole until he shall be tried and convicted.

The Prize Division of the Treasury daily settles claims for prize-money involving an expenditure of from one up to five hundred dollars. Prize-money for the crews of the United States steamer *James Adger*, *Nippon* and *Daylight*, for the capture of the Rebel blockade-runner *Cornubia*, will be ready for distribution by the Treasury Department in a few weeks.

The Savannah Herald is pleased to learn that through the efforts of his honor Mayor Anderson, steps have been taken to light the Savannah River from Tybee up to the city, by the erection of permanent shore lights. The work is in charge of officers of the United States Treasury Department, and will be speedily and thoroughly accomplished. When completed, vessels will be enabled to run up our river, by range, at night. The light on Tybee Island is being repaired and put in order, and the range light at the east end of the bay will soon be lighted.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us: "Mackinaw, paddle-wheel, 10, went into commission at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 17th instant. The *Passene* is in the dry dock; the *Galena* is repairing; the *Minnesota*, *Maratona*, *Contocook* and *Speedwell* are in ordinary. The *Pandora* is receiving ship, and the *Emerald* does duty as ferry-boat from the Yard to Portsmouth. The *Port Fire* is attached to the Ordnance Department. Work is nearly completed on the *Piscataqua*, which has been constructed on the marine railway, and is progressing slowly on the *Minnetonka*, *Passaconaway* and *Illinois* within the ship-houses.

The memorial of Paul S. Forbes to Congress relative to the *Idaho* sets forth that he was to receive six hundred thousand dollars for building her; that he neither desired nor expected to make money out of the contract, but was practically only the agent of the Navy Department; that he has already paid out more money than the contract calls for; that the Department is paying seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for engines alone for six other vessels of the same size and class; he therefore asks that relief be afforded him, that he be paid the price paid by Government for similar vessels, or that Government pay the bills he has actually incurred and contracted.

The Charleston Courier calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of making immediate provision for the restoration of lighthouses on the Southern coast. It says that within the past few weeks several shipwrecks and marine disasters have occurred, and, although it does not say these happened on account of the absence of important lighthouses, it believes that perhaps one or more of the disasters would have been avoided had the lighthouse been established. Masters of vessels have been gratified lately at seeing a lightship stationed off Frying Pan Shoals. About two weeks ago it broke loose from its moorings and drifted down into our harbor. Since then it has been stationed off Frying Pan.

On the 8th inst., Acting Secretary of State Hunter wrote to our Consul at Liverpool that it was to be regretted that his apparently sufficient provision for sending the *Shenandoah* (Rebel privateer) to this country proved abortive, and that she was compelled to put back to Liverpool. He apprehends that Consul Dudley's application to Admiral Goldsborough for officers and crew to take charge of her in another trial to cross the Atlantic will not succeed, as it is questionable whether he can spare them. He says the voyage of that vessel either at this season must be hazardous, and judging from the reports of the weather from day to day, storms have been so frequent and violent that her failure to arrive is not to be wondered at, and advising him to retain the vessel, if not already under way, until otherwise obstructed, taking measures for her safe custody meanwhile.

The following has just been promulgated by the Lighthouse Board: France—Light-Vessel Near the Plateau des Minquiers.—Official information has been received that, on and after the 25th day of December, 1865, lights would be exhibited from a light vessel recently placed clear the southwest extremity of the Plateau des Minquiers, about midway between St. Malo and the Island of Jersey.

The lights will be two fixed lights—one on the mainmast, 39 feet, the other on the mizenmast, 26 feet above the level of the sea. The lights, under favorable circumstances, will be seen at a distance of ten miles; but the strength of the tide may sometimes prevent them from being hoisted to the heights stated. They will, however, in clear weather, always be visible at a distance of eight miles.

The vessel is painted black, with a skeleton ball of the same color to each masthead, and lies in lat. 49 deg. 53 min. 38 sec. N., long. 2 deg. 17 min. 29 sec. west of Greenwich. A bell will be sounded during fogs.

Nevea Scotia—Fog Trumpets on Sambre and Cranberry Islands.—Information has been received that fog trumpets have been placed on Sambre and Cranberry Islands, near the entrances to Halifax harbor and the Gut of Canso, respectively.

Each blast of these trumpets will be of five seconds duration, with

intervals of twenty seconds, and in calm weather may be heard at a distance varying from 6 to 10 miles.

South American Coast—English Bank Light-vessel in the Rio de la Plata.—The English bank light-vessel in the Rio de la Plata has been replaced in her original position off the North end of the bank, and now lies with the Mount light-house bearing N. 63 deg. W., and Flores light-house N. 20 deg.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation, 9 deg. 30 min. east in 1865.] West Indies, Gulf of Mexico—Fixed light at entrance to Tampico River.—Also, that a fixed white light has been established at the entrance to Tampico River, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of about fifteen miles. The tower stands on the North point of entrance to the river, and is said to be in lat. 22 deg. 16 min. 45 sec. N., long. 97 deg. 47 min. west of Greenwich.

CONSIDERABLE misunderstanding appearing to exist in regard to the payment of bounties to seamen transferred from the Army, it will no doubt be of advantage to many such persons to know the regulations in regard to them. By the revised rules of the Fourth Auditor's office, a person enlisted as a Volunteer into the Navy or Marine corps, under the act of July 1, 1864, is entitled to receive on the date of enlistment the first installment of bounty granted by that act, whether or not he be discharged before half the term of his enlistment has expired; but he is not entitled to the second or to the third installment until they respectively mature; that is, he is not entitled to the second installment if he be discharged on any day before half the term of his enlistment has actually expired; nor to the third installment if he be discharged before he has served out the full term of his enlistment. No such bounties are paid for enlistments made prior to July 1, 1864.

MEDALS OF HONOR NOT CALLED FOR.

The following is a list of petty officers, seamen, marines, etc., to whom medals of honor have been awarded for distinguished conduct in battle, but who have not applied to the Navy Department for them.

In applying for them, those who are still in the Naval service must forward their applications through their commanding officers. Those who are out of the service must furnish evidence that they are the identical persons to whom the medals have been awarded, and of their honorable discharge.

Name.	Vessel.	Name.	Vessel.
Asten, Chas.	Signal.	Limpkins, Lebeus	Richmond.
Butts, Geo.	Signal.	Lloyd, John W.	Wyandott.
Blake, R. (colored)	Marblehead.	Lann, John S.	Hendrick Hudson.
Blagden, Wm. H.	Brooklyn.	Lear, Nicholas	New Ironsides.
Brown, Wm. H.	Brooklyn.	Morgan, Jas. H.	Richmond.
Brown, Robt.	Brooklyn.	McVillie, Chas.	Hartford.
Bazarr, Philip.	Santiago de Cuba.	Moore, John	Rhode Island.
Burton, Albert	Wabash.	Martin, Wm.	Yaruna.
Bowman, E. H.	Ticonderoga.	Mack, John	Hendrick Hudson.
Burns, Jno. M.	Lackawanna.	Milliken, Dan. S.	New Ironsides.
Brutche, Henry	Tacony.	McClintock, Adam	Lackawanna.
Baxter, Gordon	Minnesota.	Madden, Wm.	Brooklyn.
Baldwin, Chas.	Wyandott.	Miffin, James	Brooklyn.
Brown, William	Hartford.	Macdon, James	Brooklyn.
Betham, Asa	Pontotoc.	McCormick, Michael	Signal.
Campbell, William	Ticonderoga.	Mullen, Patrick	Wyandott.
Cotton, Peter	Baron de Kalb.	Mills, Chas.	Minnesota.
Connor, Thos.	Minnesota.	Newland, Wm.	Oneida.
Cronin, Cornelius	Rhode Island.	Naylor, Danl.	Oneida.
Chandler, James B.	Richmond.	Nibbe, John H.	Petrel.
Dovlen, Wm.	Richmond.	O'Connell, Thos.	Hartford.
Ditzenbach, John	Neosho.	O'Donoghue, Timothy	Signal.
Dees, Clement	Pontotoc.	Ortega, John	Santiago.
Davis, Saml. W.	Brooklyn.	Price, E.	Brooklyn.
Denig, J. H.	Brooklyn.	Peck, Oscar	Varuna.
Dempster, John	New Ironsides.	Preston, John	Oneida.
Erickson, John P.	Pontotoc.	Pease, Joachim	Kearsarge.
Flood, Thos.	Pensacola.	France, Geo.	Ticonderoga.
Foy, Chas. H.	Rhode Island.	Pyne, Geo.	Magnolia.
Farley, William	Marblehead.	Province, Geo.	Santiago de Cuba.
Freeman, Martin	Hartford.	Read, Chas. A.	Kearsarge.
Graham, —	Tacony.	Read, Geo. F.	Kearsarge.
Garrison, Jas. H.	Hartford.	Robinson, Alex.	Howquah.
Griswold, Luke M.	Rhode Island.	Rountree, John	Montauk.
Griffiths, John	Santiago de Cuba.	Read, Chas.	Hendrick Hudson.
Gardner, Wm.	Oneida.	Rannahan, John	Minnesota.
Hayes, Thos.	Richmond.	Smith, 2d John	Richmond.
Harding, Thos.	Dacotah.	Smith, Olof	Richmond.
Howard, Martin	Tacony.	Stanley, Wm. E.	Hartford.
Hays, John	Kearsarge.	Strahan, Robt.	Kearsarge.
Hyland, John	Signal.	Smith, Wm.	Kearsarge.
Horton, Jas.	Montauk.	Savage, Auzella	Santiago de Cuba.
Horton, Lewis A.	Rhode Island.	Swatton, Edw.	Santiago de Cuba.
Huskey, Michael	Carondelet.	Sterling, James E.	Brooklyn.
Hayden, J. B.	Ticonderoga.	Smith, Thos.	Magnolia.
Hinnegan, Wm.	Agawam.	Swanson, John	Ticonderoga.
Harcourt, Thos.	Minnesota.	Schutt, Geo.	Hendrick Hudson.
Haffee, Edmund	New Ironsides.	Shivers, John	Minnesota.
Hamilton, Hugh	Richmond.	Taylor, Wm. G.	Ticonderoga.
Irian, Jos.	Brooklyn.	Tripp, Othniel	Seneca.
Jackson, John	Pontotoc.	Talentine, James	Tacony.
Jones, John	Rhode Island.	Tomlin, A. J.	Santiago de Cuba.
Jones, John E.	Oneida.	Williams, Aug.	Santiago de Cuba.
James, John H.	Richmond.	Webster, Henry S.	Susquehanna.
Jones, William	Richmond.	White, Joseph	New Ironsides.
Jones, Thos.	Ticonderoga.	Woram, Chas. B.	Oneida.
Kendrick, Thos.	Oneida.	Wells, William	Richmond.
Kelly, John	Ceres.		

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

NEW YORK.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The band of this regiment gave the fifth of their regular series of concerts on the evening of the 27th ult. at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn. The attendance was larger than on any previous occasion. The music was very fine; in several of the pieces Professor Senia attracted much attention by his performances on the harmonica, and also on the wood and straw instrument. The next concert will take place on the 10th inst.

NINTH REGIMENT.—A drill of this regiment was held at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday evening, the 25th ult. Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Braine was in command. This regiment has not at present a regimental armory, although they expect to have one in a month or so. There are at present eight companies organized, and one of them has not as yet a company room. As this is the first drill of the regiment as a battalion we are willing to suggest improvements rather than disposed to be critical. The discipline in the company on the left—which we understand is the youngest in the regiment—was quite lax, as the men were laughing and joking while the drill was going on. The corporal on the right of this company was very poorly set up. The weight of his gun, when carried at a support, seemed to throw his body out of position. We would also remind the captain of this company that, when giving a command to his company, he should hold his sword in the position of "carry." The marching was faster than quick time and, not being uniform throughout the regiment, distances were not properly preserved. Guides should understand that they are to be independent of their companies, and that is the captain's duty to see that the company is kept dressed on them. When, at a halt after a march, it is found that distance has been lost, it should be at once noticed, and the responsible person blamed for the neglect. When an officer, whose guide has lost distance, dresses his command on the company next to him without any orders, he shifts the blame

which belongs to him. There is no reason why any distance should be lost when the line is only moved some eight or ten yards. When a line is broken into column by a right or left wheel, at the first command the company commander should place himself two paces in front of the centre of his company, facing them, and caution them to wheel to the right. The company under the command of Captain Davis appeared to be the best drilled and disciplined. As the drill was only an elementary one, and not intended as a sample of what the regiment can do, spectators were not admitted, which restriction will, we understand, be continued for the next few drills.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—This favorite organization gave their annual ball at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 25th ult. In decorating the Academy, the Tigers fairly outdid themselves. The drapery of flags, bunting, shields, etc., produced a very elegant effect. The floor committee, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Davis and Sergeant Byrne, were very efficient, and gave to the promenading that order which should always characterize a military ball. The attendance was very large, and the toilettes of some of the ladies very magnificent, while the white dress coats of the members of the Guard were in handsome contrast to the darker habiliments of their unmilitary friends. The whole affair was a great success, and was worthy of the reputation the Light Guard has always had for giving balls.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Battalion drills of this regiment, by wings, will be held at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on the evenings of the following days: Right wing, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernet commanding, on January 23d; left wing, Major Steinway commanding, on February 5th; right wing, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernet commanding, on February 19th; left wing, Major Steinway commanding, on March 9th. The drills will be in Morris's tactics. Major A. Steinway has been detailed to hold a field officer's court for the purpose of trying all cases of delinquency in this regiment.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—The band of this regiment gave their fifth promenade concert on the evening of the 27th ult., at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The music was divided into two parts, and was, as usual, under the direction of M. Papet and L. Conterno. The second part was entirely dancing music. The attendance was full, and the music very good. The auditorium was floored over for the purpose of dancing, and was completely filled by the sets of dancers. As usual, the evening was closed by the beating of tattoo. The sixth concert of this series will take place on Saturday evening, February 10, 1866.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.—The report of Brigadier-General George S. Batcheller, Inspector-General of the State, has just been submitted to the Legislature. General Batcheller has collected reliable returns and statistics, which may be made the basis of estimates and legislation for the future, thus furnishing one of the most interesting documents which the National Guard of the State have ever been able to present to their friends and the public. The report opens with a brief review of the condition of the National Guard at the opening of the war: "The principle which has heretofore prevailed of carrying out the extreme power of the law of 1862, by furnishing to each Assembly district a regiment, and to each Senate district a brigade, has resulted in giving us, especially in the interior and more rural districts, unwieldy rosters of skeleton organizations, in many instances wanting the requisite number of men to enable commanders to parade the minimum force required by law, and too frequently their consolidated strength would scarcely exceed the commissions issued to the command. These evils were sought to be remedied by enforcing the extreme right of conscription, but thus were brought together an unwilling body of men, and organized into regiments, which either failed to parade at all after the conscriptive orders which called them together, or else, through the negligence or indifference of commanding officers, soon fell into a demoralized and degenerate state, from which it has been scarcely possible for them to recover. Fortunately, however, a majority of the officers, who found themselves thus suddenly called to exercise the authority of their rank, proved equal to their station, and, by their unremitting energy and application, have brought their commands to a most commendable state of strength and discipline." In conformity with the requirements of the Military Code and Regulations, the Inspector-General's Department has established a complete system of muster and inspection of the National Guard, similar to that in use in the Army of the United States. These muster-rolls record the name, rank, age, residence, time of enlistment, and term of service of each member of the company; also, an accurate description of his arms, equipments and uniform, with a statement of the number and character of the drills and service rendered by each organization during the year, thereby securing a complete record of the organization and standing of the National Guard, including a thorough accounting for all the public property issued to the commands. The facts demonstrated by this muster and inspection are of the most interesting and satisfactory character. As exhibited by these returns, the aggregate organized force of the National Guard on the 1st day of January, 1866, is as follows:

Officers and men of all arms of service	49,906
Of these there are serviceably armed	36,418
Serviceably equipped	35,958
Uniformed complete	31,170

"It is a source of great satisfaction to observe that the maximum strength of the uniformed Militia of the State is fully adequate to a peace establishment, as was contemplated by the original enactment of 1862. The aggregate increase during the year 1865 has been 11,604, while the aggregate decrease has been 4,937, showing a total gain during the year of 6,667 officers and men. The propriety of limiting the force to be armed and equipped to 50,000 men is suggested, and such a limit would not close the ranks against such as are desirous of serving, as the annual decrease by discharge or other causes would open space for about 5,000 men, while the consolidation and disbandment of degenerate commands will create sufficient space for new organizations. In order to perfect the organization to a standard of 50,000 men of all arms, something over 18,000 uniforms and 13,000 arms and equipments will be required."

During the past year, the Inspector-General has personally reviewed nearly all the regiments of the First and Second divisions, as well as many of the brigades throughout the State, and the result of these observations are, in each case, briefly but critically given. As the result of these observations, he concludes that the present condition of our military establishment justifies the labor and expenditure employed in perfecting its organization. The report recommends encampments as schools for instruction throughout the State, and adds: "The importance of this subject is urged to the end that the organization, by an opportunity for practical study and training, may be rendered, in point of efficiency and discipline, equal to those possible emergencies that justify its existence." In speaking of the tactics, the General says that the Constitution provides that the "Militia shall be trained according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;"

and, also, that the laws organizing the War Department confer on the Secretary of War authority to regulate the systems of instruction and tactics of the Army and Militia, and recommends that, inasmuch as the system of tactics prepared by Brigadier-General Silas Casey, has been approved by the President and adopted by the Secretary of War, in the exercise of his power as above stated, Casey's system of Infantry Tactics be adopted as the standard of instruction for the National Guard. The General recommends several amendments to the existing Militia laws, most of which were acted upon by the Military Association of the State at its last session. The arrangement and codification of all military laws, and their general designation as the Military Code of the State of New York, is also recommended. This report is accompanied by tabular statements, showing the condition of the Militia throughout the State at the time of inspection. In closing his report, General Batcheller says: "We have an excellent and efficient military organization, and we should not repeat the old and almost fatal folly, by permitting it to degenerate and fade away. How has it come to be a reproachful saying of the people, that had our Militia system existed in 1861, as twenty years before, the first battle of the Rebellion would have been the last. Indeed, the march to Richmond would never have extended up and down the dread Peninsula and through the awful Wilderness. Let experience teach us wisdom, and while we study economy in all the departments of government, both civil and military, let us not shut our eyes to the cause of our present financial burdens, nor forget how, in the course of true wisdom, with a mere fraction of the annual interest, the great calamity might have been averted. The returning veteran from the battlefields of our regenerated country now turns to the National Guard of the State as a fit sphere for the exercise of his military tastes; this martial spirit now seeks development in our organizations of citizen soldiery. It is a wise provision which enables the State to turn this heroic element into a sphere of lawful action. The organization now possesses the highest military characteristics, its nature and influence are beginning to be appreciated beyond the temporary interest manifested upon occasions of review or ceremonial parade. The experiences of the past five years have demonstrated its genuine efficiency and substantial worth. The names of the heroes who survive, and of the martyrs who were sacrificed upon the fields of the Rebellion, now adorn the archives of our armories, and gloriously illuminate the pages where their membership is recorded."

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.—Brigadier-General Selden E. Marvin, Paymaster-General of the State of New York, has submitted his Annual Report to Governor Fenton. The report is a very able document, and discusses the subject of bounties very clearly and fairly, in addition to giving a full account of the transactions of the Pay Department for the year. In speaking of the history of bounties, the General shows that every "able-bodied man owes personal military service to his country whenever it may be endangered by foreign or domestic hostility." He then shows that, at the call of the Executive of the land, thousands of our citizens donned the soldierly blue and left their homes for the defence of our Constitution, and the general impression obtained that recourse to other means would be unnecessary. The General Order from War Department, dated April 3, 1862, discontinuing recruiting for the Volunteer Army, was the first thing which tended to put an end to pure volunteering. Until the late Rebellion, the military bounties offered by the General Government never, save in a single instance, exceeded \$16. The exception occurred during the last war with Great Britain, when, by the act approved January 27, 1814, a bounty of \$124 was offered to those enlisting for five years, \$50 of which was paid upon enlistment, \$50 when mustered into service, and \$24 at expiration of term of service. During the Mexican War, the highest bounty was \$12. Bounties in the form of land warrants have been given to all who served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, but this was rather a reward than an inducement. The General then proceeds to trace the progress of volunteering when influenced by bounties, and draws from the system these final conclusions: First—That, whenever volunteering in any war is so exhausted as to require other stimulants than patriotism and military ardor, it should be entirely abandoned as a means of recruiting, and sole recourse had to conscription. Second—That, if bounties should be deemed expedient, they should be offered, not as an inducement to enlist, but as an alleviation to the hardships of conscription; they should be limited in amount by the highest authority, and paid from taxes assessed equally upon all property. Thus the protection afforded by Government to both persons and property receives from both, in time of danger, a return in kind. The General reports the total payments made to the National Guard for the year amount to \$37,480 22. "This disbursement was made for services performed under orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and in pursuance of the Militia law. \$31,135 97 of this amount accrued for services discharged prior to Governor Fenton's administration. During the years 1863-64, and the early part of 1865, the National Guard was called upon to guard the public arsenals from any attempt of an infuriated mob to obtain possession of the large numbers of arms, &c., stored therein, and also to resist any apprehended invasion on our long line of frontier, from the hirelings of Jeff. Davis's government, stationed in various portions of Canada, seeking every opportunity to aid the cause of their master by the depredations they might commit, and the injuries they might inflict upon the cities and villages of the North. The sums paid by the State of New York for such services should be assumed by the General Government."

In concluding the General expresses his thanks to his assistants, and also to Colonel S. W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, who has rendered him important service during the year, particularly in the settlement of the account with New York and Kings counties.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL BOWERMAN.—Company G, of the Seventh Regiment, on the evening of the 29th ult., presented Brevet Brigadier-General Richard N. Bowerman, late Colonel of the Fourth Maryland Volunteers, with a magnificent corps badge. The badge was a heavy gold Fifth corps cross, engraved with the names of various battles in which the General has participated; on the face of the cross were embossed the arms of the State of Maryland; surmounting the cross was an eagle holding in its talons the national standards, and in its beak a golden wreath. The badge is attached by a white ribbon (Second division color) to a gold keeper, in the centre of which is a star set in brilliants; on the ribbon is the Seventh regiment badge, suspended from which are a pair of corporal's chevrons enclosing the company letter. General B. was originally a corporal in this company, and, after the first service of the Seventh regiment, he entered Ellsworth's Zouaves as a first lieutenant, and finally rose to be lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the Fourth Maryland Volunteers, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry in the field. The General is now Deputy Collector of the port of Baltimore, and is a native of the State of Maryland. The badge is an elegant affair, and was manufactured by Austin & Son, who, with the chairman of the committee, John H. Kemp, Esq., deserve great credit for the taste of its design. The presentation speech was made

by private Eugene H. Pomeroy, of this company. Captains Frank I. Steers and John Oldershaw were also presented with corps badges at the same meeting. Captain Steers and Oldershaw were formerly privates in this company, and have, since leaving the United States service, taken their old places in the ranks. Company G is commanded by Captain George Moore Smith, one of the most active and efficient officers in the regiment, and we are glad to see that the company is not unmindful of the gallant deeds of their former associates.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—It is ordered by General Orders No. 2, that the right and left wings drill every alternate Friday, until further orders, commencing with the right wing, on Friday, February 2d. The line will be formed at eight o'clock P. M., promptly. F. A. Otis, of Company A, is detailed upon the staff of the commanding officer of this regiment to act as assistant paymaster; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment was ordered for Monday evening, the 29th ult., at the State arsenal, but owing to the sickness of a visitor in the family of General Palmer, the Commissary-General—who occupies a portion of the arsenal—it did not come off. Another drill will be ordered shortly.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.—We have furnished our readers with a partial abstract from the advance sheets of this report. The report is an unusually full one, and discusses, in a very clear and comprehensive manner, the working of the Adjutant-General's Department, as well as the service and needs of the National Guard. No material change in the organization of the body of the Militia is recommended. In speaking of the returns required of the general officers, General Irvine says: "No questions are presented by these returns that I desire to allude to, except in the case of Major-General H. B. Durryea, who somewhat elaborately reviews the question he raises about tactics. It will be seen that he insists that 'Casey's Tactics' are the standard after which the National Guard shall be instructed; that they are made so by act of Congress, because they are the recognized standard by order of the War Department. While I do not at all question the correctness of the proposition stated by General Durryea, that the law of Congress is in all respects binding on the Militia organized in pursuance of its provisions, I am not prepared to assent to his conclusion, that permitting any use of what are known as 'Morris' Tactics' by the National Guard, or any part of them, is a violation of the law of Congress. At the commencement of the late war, 'Scott's Tactics' was the standard for infantry, and 'Poinsett's' for cavalry, as the orders of the War Department then existed. In 1861, 'Casey's Tactics' was substituted for Scott, for infantry, and Philip St. George Cooke's for Poinsett's, for cavalry. Notwithstanding the orders of the War Department, each of these 'systems,' as they are commonly designated, have been in use by the Army during the war. The main body of the infantry used Casey's Tactics after 1861, and the main body of the cavalry, Poinsett's Tactics of 1841, and very many movements were introduced and systematically practiced by all arms of the service, that were not expressly laid down in any tactics approved by order of the War Department. My construction of the congressional provision on the subject of uniformity of system is much broader and more comprehensive than that of General Durryea. While I have given to the First division permission to use Morris' Tactics, I have not abolished Casey's. Both works embrace substantially the same general system. A soldier who understands one, will very readily comprehend the other. The execution of movements, as directed by Morris, very nearly conforms to the movements actually generally practised by the Army during the war, especially in timbered and broken country. Formations can be more rapidly made and changed, and a greater effectiveness of force secured in less time. I see no reason to doubt the propriety or legality of my action in the premises."

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble at the State arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday evening, February 7th, at eight o'clock, for battalion drill. Captains of Companies will assemble at the armory, on Saturday evening, February 3d, at eight o'clock. The following promotions are announced, First Lieutenant George M. Dusenberry, to be Captain D Company, vice Farrar, promoted Colonel; Second Lieutenant Alexander D. Shaw, to be First Lieutenant D Company, vice Dusenberry, promoted Captain; First Sergeant, Charles S. Glover, Jr., Second Lieutenant D Company, vice Shaw, promoted to First Lieutenant. Colonel Farrar announces that the work of fitting up the armory, has been commenced, and trusts that, when completed, it will be the means of strengthening still further the unmistakable and increasing confidence in the future success of his regiment.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—This regiment will give a grand promenade concert in aid of the Masonic Hall & Asylum Fund, under the auspices of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, F. & A. M. The concert will take place at the regimental armory, on Fourteenth street, on the evening of Saturday, March 3d.

DRAFTED MEN—IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—We publish the following letter for the information of men drafted into the National Guard. The facts of the case are, that Mr. Moyer was drafted, but was discharged by Judge Tyler, on account of physical disability. Nevertheless, he was tried by a court-martial, and fined \$3, whereupon he appealed to the Judge-Advocate, who replied as follows:

Jacob Moyer, Esq., Caughtenoy:

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of December 25th has been received, in which you set forth the circumstances of your being drafted into the National Guard, and under which it is claimed that you are a member thereof.

The material question in the case seems to me to relate to the power of the County Judge, under the law of 1863, to decide claims for exemption from military service.

Section 299 of the military law, as in force until the amendments of 1865, provided that any person drafted might, within a limited time, present to the County Judge of such county his certificate of exemption, or other proof of his non-liability to military duty verified, and if such County Judge should decide that such person was exempt or not liable, he should be discharged, &c. Assuming that the provisions of the law had been properly complied with under the draft of which you complain, it is then material to ask if the County Judge had authority under the statute to decide claims to exemptions by reason of physical disability.

By the Militia law of this State, in force prior to the year 1862, the commandant of each company was the authority to determine the age and ability to bear arms of the persons enrolled, subject to an appeal to the commanding officer of the regiment, and persons claiming such exemption by reason of inability to bear arms might produce the certificate of a surgeon or surgeon's mate, which, however, was not conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated.

By the law of 1862, the power to decide such claims for exemption is not given to the commandant of the company, but is expressly vested in the County Judge, when the application to him is duly made. Section 1 of the law provides that "all able-bodied white male citizens," &c., shall be subject to military duty, excepting certain classes. Section 4 provides for the enrollment, and section 10 provides that all persons claiming exemption shall file a statement

thereof in a specified office. The statement mentioned in section 10 is intended to include claims for exemption by reason of physical disability, as the notice required by section 3 specifies that if any person claims exemption from military duty for any reason, he must file the statement of such exemption in manner and form prescribed by the 10th section.

No other authority than the County Judge is named in the law who can decide the validity of such claims for exemption, and I am of the opinion that the language of section 299 makes his decision, when duly rendered, final and conclusive. By the amendments of 1865, this section has been changed, and the power vested in the regimental commander.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the certificate of the County Judge was final and conclusive in discharging you from the draft of 1864, the same having been obtained without fraud, and the statute having been duly complied with by you.

Very respectfully, yours,

ALEX. W. HARVEY, Judge-Advocate-General.

MILITIA IN MARYLAND.—Governor Swann, in his message, thus speaks of the necessity for reorganization of the Militia in that State: "At your last session a report was submitted, detailing a plan for the reorganization of the Militia of the State, comprising many practical and useful features, suggested by the unsettled condition in which the country was placed by the Rebellion. The Legislature having failed to act upon the subject, owing to the multiplicity of important and urgent measures of domestic policy engaging the attention of your body at that time, and the limited period within which you were compelled to close your labors, I feel constrained to bring it again to your attention. The triumphant close of the war does not release us from the necessity of adopting some suitable plan for the protection of the State. While it is no part of my policy to recommend, in time of peace, any system which shall interfere with the industrial pursuits of our citizens, or the imposition of any unreasonable tax upon the services of those subject to Militia duty, it must be admitted that a Government constituted as we are cannot be considered perfect without the presence, at all times, of a living military organization, subject to the call of the Executive and Legislature in times of extraordinary emergency. Taking the report heretofore submitted as a basis, it has seemed to me that a plan may readily be matured, avoiding every just ground of objection, and competent to insure the public safety against ordinary disturbance. It cannot be denied that the neglect of this duty in the past has been attended with both loss and humiliation to our people. In times of profound peace we should not forget the contingencies to which the State is always exposed, and, by making timely provision for probable or possible events, inspire confidence in the ability of the authorities to afford assistance at all times to those who have a right to look to them for protection."

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, February 3, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending February 3, 1866:

SECOND BRIGADE.

Philip J. Joachimsen, judge-advocate, with rank of major, January 23, 1866, vice Frederick Gallatin, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Bernard Galligan, second lieutenant, January 27, 1866, vice McCullough, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Robert W. Leonard, adjutant, January 25, 1866, original vacancy.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Daniel G. Curtiss, captain, January 22, 1866, vice J. W. Osborn, resigned.

Thomas V. Wolcott, first lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice D. G. Curtiss, promoted.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Albert C. Hibbard, lieutenant-colonel, January 22, 1866, vice J. B. Coe, resigned.

William W. Edgarton, major, January 22, 1866, vice A. C. Hibbard, promoted.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas U. Carlow, engineer, January 22, 1866, vice W. C. Ludlam, resigned.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Albion Johnson, first lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice C. A. Blauvelt, resigned.

Robert Springsteen, second lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice Augustus Coe, resigned.

Jacob H. Remsen, captain, January 22, 1866, vice C. B. Benson, resigned.

Charles E. Blauvelt, first lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice J. H. Remsen, promoted.

Daniel Sherwood, first lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice S. Wanamake, declined to serve.

John W. Felter, captain, January 22, 1866, vice S. Davidson, absent from district.

James H. Lloyd, first lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice H. Johnson, declined to serve.

Daniel Kessler, captain, January 22, 1866, vice Henry Lent, Jr., resigned.

John A. Knapp, first lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice J. Wilsie, resigned.

James Blauvelt, second lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice T. Ostram, declined to serve.

Theodore Coe, captain, January 22, 1866, vice L. L. De Noyelle, resigned.

Jacob Van Houten, second lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice The Coe, promoted.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

David Kennedy, captain, January 22, 1866, vice George Baldwin, resigned.

Edward M. Carpenter first lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice A. F. Minturn, removed from district.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Albert D. Finkle, second lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice A. Murphy, resigned.

James J. Wright, captain, January 22, 1866, vice I. Hollenbeck, resigned.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John L. Morris, second lieutenant, January 22, 1866, vice J. M. Snyder, promoted.

Richard D. Alliger, adjutant, January 22, 1866, vice W. Shaw, resigned.

Isaac Snedeker, quartermaster, January 22, 1866, vice J. O'Donald, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, February 3, 1866.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending February 3, 1866:

January 25th, Twenty-fifth regiment, Thomas Dunn, captain—appointed on Capitol Police.

January 29th, Seventy-first regiment, Edwin W. Finlay, second lieutenant—absent from district.

January 29th, Seventy-first regiment, John H. Burtis, chaplain—physical disability.

January 29th, Seventy-seventh regiment, James Lynch, captain—absent from district.

January 29th, Eighty-first regiment, E. D. Manchester, captain—absent from district.

January 29th, Ninety-fifth regiment, Stephen R. Pinckney, colonel—term of service expired.

THE RIO GRANDE FILLIBUSTERS.

The Brownsville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following sketch of the fillibusters lately operating on the Rio Grande:—

As to "General" CRAWFORD, if any State has the honor of claiming him, it is New York, not Tennessee; also his command, instead of being regularly a Tennessee regiment, varied from a regiment to a battalion, sometimes infantry, sometimes artillery. He is a man that has fished in many waters. As to his Chief of Staff, "Colonel" REED, he commanded (according to one story), as Lieutenant-Colonel, an Ohio regiment, instead of the Thirty-eighth colored. But the error above all others that I want to set right is this:—In the first place, these men care no more for Mexican liberty and the individual or national wrongs of the Mexican people than they would for a defunct bull-fighter in the arena. In all that I have heard them say—and it is not a little—there has not escaped from them a syllable of genuine sympathy for Mexico, or hatred for Maximilian; their whole talk is of adventure and bravado, and stupid jokes. From the beginning to the end of the chapter they are bloods and popinjays, so far as I have seen them, and incapable of great actions or anything useful. Of "Colonel" REED I have seen nothing, know nothing, and say nothing, except that he is in very poor company. They are men for whom I can acquire no respect.

In the next place they go, if they go at all, for adventure and gold alone. They offer their recruits fifty dollars a month in gold, which they will either pay them or not pay them. If they pay them that sum any one can see that they are bound to reimburse themselves off the gold and treasure of Mexico, for no such wages can be afforded; if they do not pay them then the whole thing is a grand swindle. Lastly, look at the men themselves. Who are they that promise to do such great and chivalrous things?

"Major General" CRAWFORD is a man whose greatest exploit in the past appears to have been to smuggle cotton out of Savannah in beds and mattresses, at a time when the exportation was forbidden by military authority. After a bootless chase with LOPEZ and WALKER, he comes here to try again, and, going over to Matamoros, introduces himself to MEJIA as "a private Secretary of President JOHNSON." That he is what the world calls smart I do not deny; but if the Mexicans are to look to such a man for deliverance they lean on a broken reed. They should consider his interference as an impertinence and an insult. And yet this man is "an intimate friend of President JOHNSON," forsooth. Lord, Lord, if such men are his "intimate friends," let us write over the doors, "Ichabod, Ichabod, the glory of greenbacks is departed." As to his exterior, he is most exquisitely gotten up in broadcloth and velvet, and ferocious mustache, and rides a spanking black charger that would swallow whole the one that General WEITZEL uses. Egad, it is beautiful to see him eat soup! Even the bear-eyed Austrians know him when they see him across the river, and it was only day before yesterday that one of them sent across the Rio Grande a bullet that whistled close among his ambrosial locks as he was riding opposite Matamoros, and finally lodged in the tent-pole of Lieutenant-Colonel RANDALL, of the Regular artillery.

And then his Assistant Adjutant-General, "Colonel" G. P. EDGAR! Oh, aw! First a captain on the staff of General LEW. WALLACE, and afterward a played-out Washington lithographic correspondent, a peanut and snail-water Bohemian, whose letters wouldn't be published in the Squeedunc Advertiser as advertisements, paid for at ten dollars a letter. One of his "captains" is a bloody-minded, ill-grained outlaw, who was once with CORINA, but was too fast for even that cut-throat and common highwayman. I don't wonder that they "didn't want to see and talk" with their recruiting officers.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, has reported a bill to the House regulating the registration of vessels. It is intended to punish those ship owners who put their vessels under foreign flags during the Rebellion, and who now wish to resume their American registers. The bill does not affect *bona fide* sales. Secretary McCULLOCH reports that eight hundred thousand tons will be affected by it should it pass. The amount of benefit Maine and Massachusetts shipbuilders will reap in that case does not transpire. In the course of the debate, Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, revealed a confidential circular which had come into his possession legitimately. It appears that a contribution of ten cents per ton has been levied on the craft affected, to lobby against the passage of the bill. It will come up again to-morrow and will probably pass, since Massachusetts and Maine want it.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the Senate, this week, the records of the Naval Board, convened at Brooklyn, in June last, to examine the claims for the cost of our war vessels above the contract price; from which it appears that

awards were made for thirty-seven wooden double-enders, amounting to \$614,974; for six iron double-enders, \$356,848; for three gunboats, \$100,853; for the *Miantonomah*, \$35,832; for the iron-clad propellers *Mishwaukee* and *Winnebago*, \$59,613; for the iron-clad *Onondaga*, \$85,263; for six river and harbor monitors, \$656,651; for the light draft monitor *Naubuc*, \$36,633; for the monitor *Comanche*, \$179,993, with \$96,000 more for the last named vessel, claimed as cost by the contractors. These sums are all awards in addition to the amounts specified in the original contracts.

LETTERS from Jefferson City, Mo., speak in high terms of a lecture delivered there for the benefit of the Lyon Monument Association, by Major E. A. DUNCAN, of General SHERMAN's staff.

S-T-1860-X.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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PART I.—NAVAL DESIGN.

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II.—DISPLACEMENT—HOW TO MAKE A SHIP swim and carry—Discovery of the Law—Conditions of Floating and Sinking—Displacement a measure of Bulk and of Weight—The two Displacements—Light Draught—Load Draught—Light Trim—Load Trim—Calculations—Light Displacement—Load Displacement—Buoyancy independent of shape—Table of Displacements.

III.—BUOYANCY.—The power of water to float bodies heavier than itself—Work to be done by the water—Mechanical powers of water—Its nature as a liquid—Its power measured by its weight—by its depth—by the extent of surface under pressure—Table of Pressures on the bottom of a ship.

IV.—STABILITY.—Power of water to make a ship stand upright—To give stability to a top-heavy ship—Upward pressure on the bottom carries weight, but does not give uprightness—The shoulders give a ship righting power—The bottom gives upsetting power—Shoulders lie "between wind and water"—Uprighting power measured by limiting height to which it can carry the whole weights of a ship—This highest point called "Meta-centre."

V.—STABILITY.—Powers of Shoulder and underwater body—Underwater body—Its form—Action—Effect—Counteracted by—Shoulders—Measure of Power—Extreme Height of top weight—or height of Meta-centre.

VI.—ON THE PROPOSITIONS WHICH MAKE A Stable or Unstable ship.—Act-of-Parliament ships—Crank and unseaworthy—Emancipation of Naval Architecture by Act of 1833—Cause of Crankness—Examples—Cure—Table of Proportions which make ships crank or stable.

VII.—ON THE METHOD OF MEASURING STABILITY.—Measure of upsetting power—Measure of righting power—Balance of momentum measures, stability or instability—This enables the ship to carry weight out of the middle, or resist heeling force, or carry top-weight.

VIII.—ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF STABILITY. The different causes of stability—The different kinds of stability—The different measures of stability—The Stability of Theoretical forms—The variation of stability with fire, with proportion, with draft of water, with form, with lading, with ballast, with trim—Formule for calculating stability.

IX.—ON WEATHERLINESS.—HOW TO GIVE it.—What forms weatherliness—Opposed to Leewardness—Least resistance to moving a-head—Greatest resistance to side-drifting—Taking hold of the water—Area of cross section—Area of Longitudinal section—Proportion between stability and weatherliness—Shape an element of Windwardness—Keels—Deadwood—Gripe—False keels—Sliding keels—Lee boards—Table of proportions of ships—Their leeway and headway at different speed.

X.—ON HANDINESS—HOW TO MAKE A SHIP obedient and easy to steer.—Elements of handiness—Balance of sail—Balance of Body—Power of rudder—Size of rudder—Proportion—Shape and size of deadwood and keel—Table of proportions of rudder to ship.

XI.—ON BALANCE OF SHIP AND BALANCE OF SAIL.—Balance of body under water—Balance of sail fore and aft—Trim of ship—Trim of sail—Quality of arduency—Leewardness—Centre of Lateral resistance of ship—Centre of effort of sails—Shifting centre of resistance of ship with shape—Shifting centre of resistance of ship with speed—Fixed place of centre of effort in ships of the wave form—Effect of great length on balance of body—On shift of trim to shift of centre—Table of shifted place of centre of resistance in different kinds of ships.

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BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UN-SERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, at the U. S. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, by sample, Five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:

502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,513 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.

534,403 pounds.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms, cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS at the NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the 14th day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, by sample, Five thousand (5,000) barrels of Navy Powders.

Terms, cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine, at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 10, 1866.

SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS OF NAVY SHOT AND SHELL at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February 1866, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons more or less, of shot and shell thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the Navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash in Government funds, one half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale—otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UN-SERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon of the eighth day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., by sample, Five Hundred and Three Thousand (503,000) pounds of Navy powders.

Terms, cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine at Ellis Island, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

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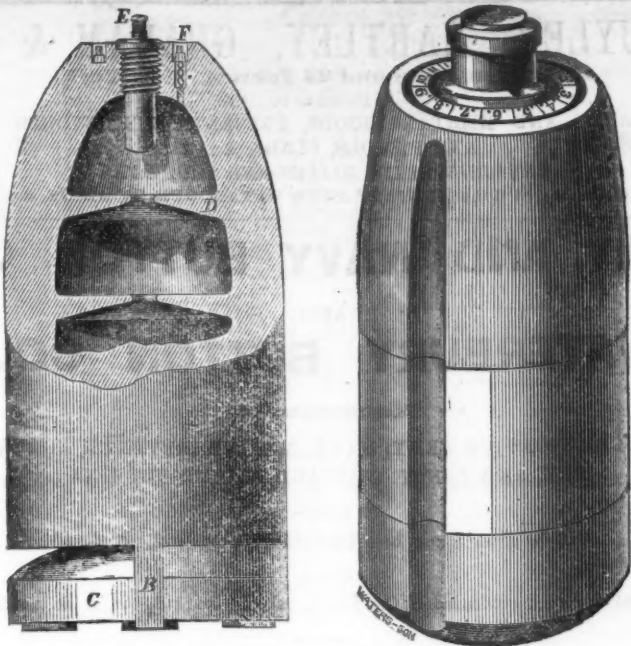


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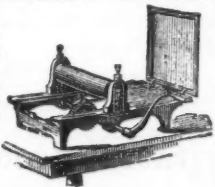
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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR FEBRUARY 3.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—Iron; Cotton-Planting; Mr. Pendleton's View; Colorado; Economy from an Ex-Rebel; "Pub. Doc." Mr. Humphreys's Proclamation; The Insurrection in Spain; Japan; The Finances; White Labor at the South; The Real Enemies of Speedy Restoration; Our Revenue System; How Tariffs Bless Farmers; Corn Syrup; Electing President by Direct Popular Vote; Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SUMMARY—Military; Naval; News from Washington; New York; New England; The Southern Atlantic States; The Gulf States; Tennessee; The Western States; Political; Domestic Miscellany.

FOREIGN NEWS—Europe; Mexico; South America; West Indies; Canada.

CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceedings.

WEST JERSEY—[Fourth Article]—Ocean County; Its Vast Wilderness; It is not Barren; Its Products are Rich, and Cultivation Profitable; Peach Orchards and Vineyards; Cranberry Lands and Cranberry Culture; Product and Profit; How Cranberry Gardens are Made, and the Cost; "Barren Lands" and Fruits and Garden Vegetables; The Manchester Land Company; 25,000 Acres, and What they Propose to do With Them; Manchester Village; Its Beautiful Cottages; It is Surrounded by 100,000 Acres of Wilderness, only 50 Miles from New York; Tom's River Village and its Surroundings; Why this Region Should be Occupied and Improved.

DEATH OF FREDERICK BREMER.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC—From Our Special Correspondent; Virginia; Montana; Its Appearance and Population; Sunday During the Flush Times; An Evening at the Theatre; Life at a Hurdy-Gurdy House; Starting for Helena; A Rough Awakening; Jefferson Fork; Head of the Yellow Stone; White-tailed Deer Canon; Hot Springs; Warm Climate of the Pacific Coast; Richness of the Blackfoot Mines; Immense Nuggets; Helena; Expenses of Living; Outlets from Montana via the Plains, the Missouri and the Columbia; A New Territory; Visit to the Quartz Lodes.

FARM LIFE IN JAPAN—From Our Special Correspondent—Autumn Scenery and Harvests; The Rice Crop; Its Value as Food; The Last Crop of the Season; Cotton and its Production; A Simple Cotton Gin; Japanese Aesthetics of Food; The Farmers' Spare Hours; The Mulberry and Silkworm; Family Manufactures; Village Fairs; Tea Production; How the Imperial Tea-Fat is Replenished; Japanese Queens of the May; A Singular Tea Party.

DEATH OF THE REV. PRESIDENT NOTT.

LEGISLATURE.—Abstract of the Proceedings.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHES.—Explosion of Steamers on the Mississippi and Ohio: Over Two Hundred Lives Reported Lost.

MEXICO—Diplomatic Correspondence on Mexican Affairs; A Rebel Project for Seizing Mexico and Establishing Slavery Therein; Permission Given to the United States Government to March Troops Through Mexican Territory; The Capture of Bagdad; Correspondence between Generals Weitzel and Mejia; The American Filibusters at Bagdad; Quarrel between Colonel Reed and the Mexican General Escobedo; Reed put under Arrest, but Soon Released; No Emigration from New Orleans to Mexico Allowed; Pursuit of Guerrillas; Plot to Overthrow the Government; Execution of Prisoners; Forced Loans; Railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla; Italian Emigration; An Earthquake.

SOUTH CAROLINA—General Sickles's First Order; Whites and Blacks equal before the Law.

GEORGIA—Herschel V. Johnson Elected United States Senator.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

A LARGE FARM.

THE PROPAGATION OF TROUT.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers' Club, January 16; Death of Professor Mapes; Letters from the People; Clover—Advice Wanted; Weeds—Law Against, in Highways; Potatoes; Butter-Making by Burying Cream; Suspicious of Advertisements; Unproductive Bees; Coddling-Moth—How to Destroy; The Benefit of Birds; Black Knots; What is Peat? Grape-Gratting; Training Vines Upon Trees; Large Black Hamburg Grapes; Vineyards in Palestine; Grapes of Eschcol; Seeds for Distribution; Kyaniising; Water Pipes; Improved Stock Mark; How to Get a Patent; How to Catch Moles; Feeding Cornstalks; Information for Emigrants—Have You Got a Pig? Egg-ology.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

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**THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
 DIRECTORS OF THE NINTH NATIONAL
 BANK TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.**

New York, January 9, 1866.
 The election was held this day, and the undersigned
 were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing
 year. For this renewed and flattering expression of
 confidence on the part of the Stockholders, the Direc-
 tors return their thanks. The following is a statement
 of the condition of the Bank:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$3,596,645 63
Government Securities.....	1,884,625 54
Furniture and Fixtures.....	13,000 00
Specie and Legal Tender.....	2,382,294 66
Checks and Bills on other Banks.....	959,171 71
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	756,111 23
Total.....	\$9,591,848 77
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus Profit after Paying Dividend.....	192,204 56
Dividends Unpaid.....	53,336 58
Circulation.....	894,940 00
Deposits.....	7,451,367 63
Total.....	\$9,591,848 77

In explanation we will say, that during the fiscal
 year, we have paid two Dividends of FIVE per cent.
 each, and the Government taxes, and now exhibit an
 actual SURPLUS, over and above all losses, expenses,
 and dividends, of NINETEEN per cent. on the CAP-
 TAL STOCK.

From the earnings of the last six months we have
 applied \$50,000, that is, Five per cent. on the Capital
 Stock, to the extinguishment of the premium account;
 and although the Stockholders do not get this Five
 per cent. in a dividend, yet it is represented in the
 United States Stocks held by the Bank.

During the past year, your Bank became a member
 of the New York Clearing House Association, by a
 unanimous vote of that body.
 We are able to report, that your Bank has well ful-
 filled its patriotic mission, of aiding the placing of the
 Government Loans. The amount of subscriptions to the
 7-30's, was Forty-three Millions Two Hundred
 and Sixty-two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars
 (\$43,262,300), this being the largest subscription taken
 by any one Bank. To appreciate this result, we would
 remark, that had nineteen other banks taken each the
 same amount, the whole loan would have been taken
 by the twenty.

This gives us opportunity to say, that having served
 our beloved country in its hour of peril, we desire now
 to turn all our efforts to the securing in all legitimate
 and honorable ways the increase of our business with
 the community, to that end, we invite the cordial co-
 operation of each Stockholder.

Our organization is now so well perfected as to give
 us all much satisfaction, and the relief from so much
 Government business, gives our officers time to attend
 to individual dealers.

Our Deposits have been large, at times during the
 year reaching almost Twenty-one Millions of Dollars;
 but that was during the time the people were rushing
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